New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

TERRIBLE STORM AT THE SOUTH.

Dreadful Inundations and Great Loss of Property.

Buildings Swept Away—Steamer Star Wrecked—Ships Injured.

One Hundred and Thirty-Seven Lives Lost.

STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA SAFE.

We are permitted to publish the following private dispatch, received by a gentleman in this City yesterday, from New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 14.

A terrible storm occurred in this vicinity on Sunday, which lasted all day, as also all day on Monday. Its effects, however, were most disastrous at Last Island, a great [illegible] resort, and which we so account represent to have been entirely inundated. Every building on the Island is said to have been swept away, and no less than one hundred and thirty-seven lives are reported to have been lost! The steamer Star, Capt. [illegible], which left here on the 9th, (Saturday) with a large number of passengers, encountered the storm before reaching Last Island, and became perfectly unmanageable; she soon after became a complete wreck.

The scene among the passengers was terrific, there being no less than [illegible] persons clinging to the wreck and fragments of the vessel, each anxiously waiting the arrival of some vessel to take them off.

Whether any of this company have been lost is not yet known, though hopes are entertained that all were saved, as a steamer is understood to have gone to their relief.

[illegible] Island has also been submerged, but the accounts from thence are very meagre. It is reported, however, that an immense amount of property and many lives have been lost.

The ships [illegible] and [illegible], as also the brig [illegible], which were lying near the mouth of the river, have all been seriously damaged by the storm.

On the lake and river we also hear of numerous steamboats, flatboats, and other crafts being injured.

Nearly all the wharves at the watering-places have been inundated, and the buildings thereon, bath-houses, &c., swept away.

Altogether, the loss of property must be very heavy, but it is impossible, now, to calculate the amount. The crops, it is feared, have also suffered severely.

The steamship Philadelphia, just arrived from New-York via Havana, escaped the storm, and is now lying safely at Quarantine, with all well on board.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Ocean Mail Service—The Collins Steamers—Compensation of Members of Congress, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 15.

The bill making appropriations for the Ocean Mail Service was amended in the House to-day, so that notice may be given of a discontinuance of extra compensation to the Collins line. If this amendment is persisted in, the bill will certainly be lost altogether.

The bill fixing the compensation of members of Congress, as passed to-day by the House, gives them $3,000 annually, cuts off all appropriations for books to members, and deducts compensation for absence. This certainly is just and proper. It will shorten the sessions, secure more practical legislation, and eventually prove economical.

Hon. C. J. ALBRIGHT has been renominated from the Seventeenth district of Ohio, represented two years ago by Gov. SHANNON. His faithfulness to his duty here justly entitles him to a reëlection.

The House bill for the establishment of a naval station at Brunswick, Ga., was passed to-day by a very strong vote. S.

The Governorship of Washington Territory—Action of the Naval Committee—The Kansas Prosecutions, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 15.

Gen. LANE, of Oregon, has been offered the Governorship of Washington Territory. He declined it.

Recent advices received somewhat extenuate the conduct of Gov. STEVENS in that Territory.

The majority of the Naval Committee of the House have agreed to strike from the Senate bill, [illegible] of the Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," the sections authorizing promotions from the reserved list, while the minority simply propose to leave the entire matter to the President and Senate. There is no prospect of a final action on the bill this session.

The Cabinet has not ordered a discontinuance of the Kansas prosecutions.

Mr. BLAIR, Solicitor of the Court of Claims, has appointed JOHN D. MCPHERSON as his Deputy, and it is said the President has appointed DANIEL RATCLIFFE Assistant Solicitor, as provided by the recent law.

There is no truth in the rumor that Mr. DOBBIN is to supersede Mr. MASON as Minister at France.

Kansas Affairs—Mr. Campbell—Democracy on Internal Improvements—Local Legislation for Central New-York.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1856.

KANSAS JUDGES AND TREASON.

The statements and counter-statements of the last day or two, relative to the removal of the Kansas Judges, have so befogged the subject that your readers probably don't know exactly what they do believe in that connection. The true state of the case is this: Col. GEARY made no demands either for the removal of the Kansas Judges or the quashing of the treason indictments, as a condition of his acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas. The Judges have not been so removed,—nor have the indictments been quashed. I am well satisfied that it has not been even agreed that the Kansas officials shall be displaced. Complaints against Judge LECOMPTE, and Marshal DONALSON have been pressed upon the President's attention with much earnestness. These complaints are of a character so serious, and are sustained by such positive evidence, that the President cannot decline to entertain them, but he has determined, if possible, to throw upon Col. GEARY the responsibility for their removal. If the Colonel will recommend their removal, for sufficient cause, after he shall have visited the Territory, the Executive intimates his readiness to be guided by the recommendation, and he probably will stick to this proposition until the next man talks to him about it.

WHO PRESCRIBED CAMPBELL.

Attorney-General CUSHING was in the House yesterday morning an hour or two before Mr. CAMPBELL made his accusation, that he knew the Kansas indictments would not be prosecuted; and it is very commonly conjectured that the declaration was based upon information furnished the gentleman from Ohio by the chief law officer of the Government. There are other evidences, however, of a satisfactory character, that the Cabinet did agree yesterday, that the prosecutions for treason should be discontinued. If the President sticks to this decision, it will not be executed until after Col. GEARY enters upon his duties as Governor of Kansas. Mr. CUSHING is an admirer of LOUIS NAPOLEON,—and, not unlikely, may have the same faith in the influence of those "effects" of which the French Emperor never fails to avail himself on the most trivial occasion. Thus he may think it judicious to mark Col. GEARY's advent in Kansas, by proclaiming through him the freedom of the treason prisoners. Who knows how much effect a *coup d'état* of this character might have in bringing back to BUCHANAN the hundreds of Pennsylvania Democrats who sympathize with their suffering Free-State friends in Kansas? I think this is the programme now,—but if the *coup* don't come off very soon, a change is as certain as a change of the weather.

FILLMOREISM DYING OUT.

The disastrous effect upon the South Americans of their overwhelming defeat in the recent State elections is every day more and more apparent. Those in Congress from Southern States concede the utter hopelessness of Fillmore Americanism in the Presidential contest, and are giving in their adhesion to BUCHANAN one by one. A few—a very few—still struggle against adversity,—but it will not be a week before these also follow in the wake of the rest. On the other hand, the Northern Fillmore men are shaking in the wind, and many of them are just on the point of declaring for FREMONT. With some of them I know it is only a question of time, and you need not be surprised at a general and formal renunciation of the Sage of Buffalo within a few days, and a transfer of most, if not all, his Northern supporters in Congress to FREMONT. The Fillmore movement is evidently played out; and sensible men, seeing this, will not much longer continue to "go through the motions."

DEMOCRACY ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Locofocoism got the better of the Senate to-day, and defeated the appropriation for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River, which had been vetoed by the President. Two votes changed would have saved it, and these were withheld by BRIGHT, the Democratic leader of the body, and another member of the same party, also from the West. If those whose interests are sacrificed by this defeat, desire to know what did it, I beg leave very respectfully to refer them to the Cincinnati platform.

LOCAL LEGISLATION FOR CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

Among the items in the miscellaneous appropriation bill is one of $5,000 for completing the City Hall in Utica, in addition to $12,000 heretofore appropriated for the same building. These appropriations are made by the Federal Government upon the ground that it has the use of all necessary rooms for the accommodation of the United States Courts and federal offices. Another item of $12,000 was appropriated for the erection of a similar building at Canandaigua. The former of these was obtained by the influence and tact of Mr. MATTESON, and the other by that of Mr. GRANGER—the Representatives of the respective Districts. It was as pleasant as it was somewhat novel and strange to see these appropriations sustained in the Senate by such men as CASS and BENJAMIN, directly in face of the opposition of the Committee on Finance. The fact is a significant illustration of the advantages which the constituencies derive from continuing their Representatives in Congress, when faithful and capable, as long as possible.

ADVANTAGE OF EXPERIENCE.

In addition to the valuable experience acquired thereby, long-continued service enables a judicious member of Congress to lay even his political opponents under such obligations to him that they cannot well refuse anything in reason which he may ask for his constituents. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 15.

REIMBURSEMENT TO VERMONT.

The Senate passed the House bill to reimburse the State of Vermont for expenses incurred in paying militia in 1838 and 1839, to preserve the neutrality laws.

BENEFITS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to secure to actual settlers the benefits resulting from grants of lands for railroad purposes, reserving to them the alternate sections at $2 50 per acre.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill.

The Senate made an amendment appropriating $750,000 for the Capitol extension, and $250,000 for the continuation of the Washington Aqueduct.

The Senate then took a recess for two hours.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BAYARD's amendment appropriating half a million of dollars for continuation of the dome of the Capitol was discussed and adopted.

Mr. JAMES' amendment providing for two principal and two assistant examiners in the Patent Office was adopted.

COMPENSATION TO MEMBERS.

The bill was then laid aside to take up the substitute of the House for the Senate's bill, fixing the compensation of members of Congress.

Several Senators said it was a direct proposition to put two to three thousand dollars into the pocket of each member for past services, while others argued that the present compensation does not enable them to pay the reasonable expenses of gentlemen.

The substitute was adopted, by 27 yeas to 19 nays.

The consideration of the Civil bill was then resumed, and an appropriation of nearly a million dollars made, to meet the requirements of the bill increasing the compensation of members.

Various amendments were acted on, and the bill passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 15.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SALARIES.

The House passed the Senate bill regulating Diplomatic and Consular salaries.

THE TARIFF REPORT.

Fifty thousand copies of the report of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, for a modification of the tariff, were ordered to be printed.

NAVAL DEPOT IN GEORGIA.

The House passed the bill appropriating $300,000 for the establishment of a Naval Dépôt at Brunswick, Georgia.

THE PAY OF MEMBERS.

The Senate bill regulating the pay of members was then taken up.

Mr. ORR offered a substitute. Instead of paying $3,000 per year he proposed $6,000 for the entire Congress, covering the present one; the mileage to remain the same as now; deductions to be made for voluntary absence and the books for members to be paid for out of their compensation. He (ORR) said members were poorly paid, and if there was a desire to preserve anything like purity they must be placed beyond the reach of reasonable temptation.

Various ineffectual motions were made to lay the bill on the table, when the bill as amended by Mr. ORR passed by 101 against 96.

EXTRA COMPENSATION.

A resolution giving the usual extra compensation to the House employés was adopted.

CONFUSION.

Much confusion prevailed throughout the proceeding, and occasional desperate efforts were made by crowds of members to have the several bills taken up under a suspension of the rules.

The presiding officer was frequently annoyed by a hundred voices crying: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker," in order to secure an individual recognition that they might move their respective measures.

ARMY SURGEONS.

Amid the turmoil the House passed the bill providing for the appointment in the army of four Surgeons and eight Assistant Surgeons; also the bill providing for a survey of the southern boundary of Kansas, and the Senate bill amendatory of the act regulating the fees, costs, and general expenses of the judiciary.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The bill making appropriations for carrying the mail in ocean steamers was then considered.

An amendment was adopted in Committee authorizing notice to be given for the termination of the arrangement of the additional allowance for the transportation of the mails between New-York and Liverpool in the Collins Line.

Without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned.

Iowa Election—Curtis Elected to Congress.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 15.

Reliable accounts from Iowa state that, in the First Congressional District, CURTIS, Republican, had a majority of 1,[illegible] votes over HALL, Democrat, with only four small counties in the extreme west to be heard from.

The Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 15.

There are no new cases of yellow fever in the city. There is little apprehension felt that the disease will become epidemic.

The Arabia at Halifax—Accident on the Way up.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning from Boston. She experienced a thick fog on the way up and touched ground yesterday morning near Seal Island. She is leaking considerably, but the extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained. She will not leave here before this evening, and, perhaps, not till to-morrow morning.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 15.

The steamer *Admiral*, arrived at Portland, reports at noon, yesterday, saw an English ship inside of Cape Ann, apparently water-logged. A United States steamer was alongside.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Missouri.

An unofficial table, by Counties, in the St. Louis *Republican*, figures up the vote for Governor as follows:

Polk	39,351	Ewing	30,[illegible]
Benton	19,796		

Polk over Ewing, (so far,) 1,367; Polk over Benton, 12,555.

Returns from several Counties are still incomplete. Only 1 Benton Senator is reported as elected, with 4 National Democrats, 1 Whig, and 1 American. The Senate, with members holding over, stands:

National Democrats	14	Whig	11
Benton	5	American	2
Total			33

The House of Representatives (all new members) stands:

National Democrats	58	Whig	5
Benton	24	American	29
Total			116

Thirteen Benton Representatives are returned from St. Louis County, and 2 from Franklin. In the next Legislature there will be four parties—Bentonians, National Democrats, Whigs and Americans. The body will meet on the last Monday of December, and a partial fusion is likely to occur before that time.

Arrival from Europe.

The steamer *Borussia*, from Hamburg on the 1st instant, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings no later European advices than those already received by the *Canada*. The *Borussia* reports having seen in lat. 45° 50', long. 47°, large icebergs. We are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. EDWARD BECK & KUNHARDT for Hamburg papers.

Late and Important from St. Domingo.

A letter by the schooner *Marietta Smith*, Captain CHASE, from Port-au-Platt, on 3d inst., says: A few days ago a Dominican man-of-war schooner arrived from St. Domingo City, the capital of the Dominican Republic, and her officers reported the city in a state of revolution, in consequence of a treaty with old Spain. The seventh article of the treaty favors all Spanish descendants, and allows them to become Spanish citizens, and they being the most numerous, wish to become so in fact, and hoist the Spanish flag again. Citizens, soldiers, and all are rushing to the Spanish Consuls to get registered and become such. The day the schooner left the city 5,000 or more had registered their names, and many more would sign. This has caused a great movement in the city. All the Tribunals had been closed, business was suspended, and the President and his Cabinet wished to resign. The Spanish Consul is doing all he can to prevent the American treaty being ratified, opposing the American Consul in all his moves. The foreigners and the Liberal Party are looking anxiously for a vessel from the States to protect their interests. The Editor of one of the city papers had shot down in the streets, in broad daylight, a Spaniard. A political dispute was the cause. The Editor escaped, but a reward of $5,000 has been offered for his apprehension by the Spanish Consul.

From Port au Prince.

Capt. BUTTON, of the bark *Clara Windsor*, arrived yesterday, reports that place as being healthy. No fever cases having occurred for a length of time. The vessels in port have been entirely free of fever among their crews.

The Red Jacket.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As the statement in this morning's TIMES is calculated to reflect discredit upon Capt. DE GROOT, the trustworthy officer who, for the past twenty years, has been commander of the Elizabethport Ferry Boats, without a single serious accident, I would state that for a month past, he has not acted in the capacity of Captain; the authority of the *Red Jacket* having been assumed by the Superintendent of the Railroad. Yours, most Respectfully,

FRIDAY, Aug. 15, 1856. NEW-JERSEY.

HAZEL SMITH, a deaf mute, formerly from the City of New-York, who for many years has been peddling books, &c., through the country, died at Prattsville, Greene Co., N. Y., on the morning of the 11th inst. He was getting his horses shod in a blacksmith shop, when he was taken with a fit and died almost immediately.

We are requested to state that Mrs. SHANLEY is Matron of the Hospital at Quarantine, and not a nurse, as was erroneously reported in connection with the death of her son at that place a few days since.

Storm on Lakes Huron and Michigan.

LOSS OF PROPELLERS BRUNSWICK AND TROY—ONE MAN DROWNED—OTHER DISASTERS.

From the Milwaukee American, Aug. 12.

By the arrival of the propeller *Globe*, at this port, we are in possession of information in regard to a severe Northeast storm which prevailed at the foot of Lake Michigan and the head of Lake Huron, on Thursday last, and of the loss of the propellers *Brunswick* and *Troy*, together with one of the crew of the *Brunswick*.

The *Brunswick* was loaded with grain from Chicago, and bound to Buffalo. When off the Manitou Islands she was overtaken by the most severe Northeast wind that has been known on those waters for many months, and was unable to ride out the storm. She sunk in fifty fathoms water. The crew and passengers were saved, with the exception of one man, who was drowned, after reaching shoal water, from sickness and exhaustion. We have no further particulars. The *Brunswick* belonged to the Western Transportation Company.

The *Troy*, bound up with a load of merchandise for Grand River, Mich., went on to the rocks below Mackinac, and is full of water—reported to be a total wreck. Her passengers were taken to Point Betsey by the propeller *Plymouth*, all safe. The *Troy* is owned, we believe, at Grand Haven.

The schooner *India* got on to a rock near the entrance of Green Bay, and stove a hole in her bottom. By covering it with canvas and keeping the pumps at work, she reached this city on Sunday night, and is now unloading at the dock of the M. and M. R. R. Company, with a steam-pump on board pumping her out.

The schooner *Kite*, of Green Bay, was lost in the same storm.

The tug *Gazelle* arrived here in distress on Saturday, having jettisoned a portion of her cargo near the Manitous. She was bound down with grain from Chicago.

The *Giddings*, also bound down, met with disaster, and returned to this port on Saturday afternoon.

Those sailors with whom we have conversed say that the storm in the region of Mackinac, on Thursday and Friday, was the most severe for several years, and anticipate that more disasters must have occurred to other [illegible] in that vicinity.

The sea was heavy at this port, but there was not a heavy wind.

The Lowell *News* says that Morrill's Nashua and Boston Express was robbed on Monday of a package containing $9,100 in money.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Prize Fight—Tom Hyer vs. Dominick Bradley—New-York vs. Philadelphia—$10,000 a side.

It was rumored yesterday among those most likely to be well informed in such matters, that the preliminaries have been settled for a prize-fight between TOM HYER and DOMINICK BRADLEY, of Philadelphia, who is the challenger. BRADLEY is said to be six feet three inches high, and weighs 205 pounds. HYER stands six feet two, and his weight is about 190 pounds. The stakes are $10,000 a side, and $800 were put up by HYER's friends. It is said, however, that TOM did not authorize his friends to make the match, and that he has no intention of violating his promise (made after his match with YANKEE SULLIVAN) that he would never again enter the ring.

Eighth Ward Republican Association.

The members of the Eighth Ward Republican Association and other Republicans of the Ward held what proved a very interesting meeting, last evening, at the head-quarters of the Association, corner of Broome and Mercer streets.

Steamboat Collision.

At an early hour yesterday morning the steamboat *Connecticut*, of the Boston line, when off the point on the Hook, came into collision with the steam tug *Schuick*, striking her forward of the wheelhouse, and cutting her to within one plank of the water's edge. The *Connecticut* was but slightly damaged.

The Veterans' Excursion.

The Veteran Corps of the War of 1812, are to have an excursion on Wednesday, August 27, to the Monument to PAULDING, VAN WERT and WILLIAMS, at Tarrytown, upon the spot where they captured Major ANDRE. It is for the benefit of the aged and infirm of the corps, and deserves general patronage.

Fires.

DARING CASE OF INCENDIARISM.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the second story of house No. 450 Hudson-street, occupied by a Mrs. THOMPSON. It was discovered by Policemen WARD and BENNETT, of the Ninth Ward, who entered the house and with some assistance succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until the furniture had been damaged to the amount of about $100.

On examining the premises it was discovered that *the building had been fired in nine different places!*

In a few hours afterwards—about 4½ o'clock—it was discovered to be again on fire, in the second story. The rooms were soon in flames, and before the second fire was put out the furniture was all destroyed, and the building was damaged to the extent of $400.

The Fire Marshal has commenced an investigation into this very mysterious case.

IN HORATIO-STREET.

The alarm of fire at 11½ A. M., yesterday, was occasioned by a slight fire in the house of Mrs. RADLEY, No. 34 Horatio-street. Damage trifling.

IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.

At 6 P. M., same day, a fire broke out in a woodshed, attached to No. 146 Eighth-avenue. Damage about $15. The fire originated by the playing of children with matches.

IN BEDFORD-STREET.

At 7 P. M., a fire broke out in the dwelling No. 4 Bedford-street, occupied by Mrs. SUSAN VAN ALST. It originated among some clothing in a closet. Loss about $25. No insurance.

Disgraceful—Where were the Police?

That portion of the Broadway sidewalk which is in the Fifth Ward is rendered almost impassable to decent people, in consequence of the unchecked blackguardism and disgraceful proceedings generally of intoxicated prostitutes and their male pimps. The conduct of these women is really shocking. A poor countryman, while near the corner of Worth-street, about 12 o'clock, Wednesday night, was set upon by a party of them, who, after robbing him of his cane, struck him in the face and otherwise abused him. A citizen who interfered was threatened with violence by a gang of corner loafers who were looking with pleasure at the sport.

This affair drew together a noisy crowd, but not a policeman was seen to interfere.

Anxious to ascertain where "were the police?" two citizens who witnessed the above outrage, proceeded up Broadway to Franklin-street, through Franklin-street to West Broadway, through West Broadway to Chambers-street, and up Chambers-street to Broadway, *without seeing a single policeman*. Well may it be asked then, "Where are the police?"

The women alluded to should not be permitted to act so shamefully in the public thoroughfares. If, as one of our Judges asserts, they are "necessary evils," it is certainly not at all necessary that they should inflict the public thoroughfare with their bacchanalian yells and obscene deportment. Their right to walk the public highways cannot be taken from them, but their right to impede travel and assault the passers-by is clearly illegal. Our Police do either too much or not enough in this matter. No "special" or "general" order from head-quarters is necessary to remedy this evil, constantly becoming more intolerable. Will it be stopped, Capt. Carpenter?

The Broadway Theatre Difficulty—Injunction granted, and made absolute.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

MARSHALL vs. BOWEN & MCNAMEE.

In May last, the houses situated on the northeast corner of Pearl-street and Broadway, and five adjacent buildings in Pearl-street, having been purchased, with the lease of ground on which they stood, by Messrs. BOWEN & MCNAMEE, the well-known dry goods merchants, were demolished at their direction, and huge excavations made on the site which they occupied, preparatory to the erection of a stately dry goods palace, rivaling Stewart's in size and magnificence. The Broadway Theatre adjoined the buildings thus destroyed, and was rendered unsafe. Messrs. BOWEN & MCNAMEE, or the architect employed by them, proceeded to adopt the best means of securing the walls of the theatre, by buttressing them with timbers. Still the theatre was deemed insecure, and the performances were discontinued, much to the loss of the proprietor, who accordingly brought an action against Messrs. BOWEN & MCNAMEE, asking for damages already inflicted, and praying for an injunction, restraining the defendants from interfering in any manner with the walls of the theatre, or inserting timbers therein, or from making any further excavations upon the ground purchased by them, contiguous to the theatre. Yesterday, Judge BRADY delivered his opinion, as follows. It will be seen that he grants the injunction.

BRADY, J.—An early decision of this motion being unavoidable, I state only the conclusions at which I have arrived, and they are as follows:

1. That the material allegations in the complaint which entitle the plaintiff to the relief demanded, are not, nor is any of them denied. That they are sufficient to require the interposition of the Court, under section 218 of the Code. (3 Comstock, 161; 4 Paige, Ch. R., 169; 4 Comstock, 198, 199; 6 Pr. Rep., 39.)

2. That no license to enter upon the plaintiff's premises, further than to dig under the wall thereof, and for the particular purpose specified, was granted by the plaintiff, and that no general license, such as contemplated by the act of 1855, was granted by the plaintiff to the defendants. (Laws of 1855, p. 11.)

3. That the license granted by the lessors prior to the expiration of the lease which was renewed July 24, 1854, was revoked by such renewal. (Co. Lit., 51, a; 4 Johns, 418—Jackson ex dem. Hull vs Babcock—4 Sand. Ch. Rep., 93; 6 Hill, 64, and cases cited.) And that for such reason the plaintiff was not bound by it, and it cannot be urged against him on this application.

4. That the defendants have adopted the best and apparently only method of sustaining the wall of the theatre, and have in their efforts to accomplish that object displayed diligence, care and a full consideration of the interest of the plaintiff in that respect.

These conclusions require me to grant an absolute injunction, which is ordered.

The Act of 1855 provides for the necessary license to enter on the adjoining land, and absolves the builder from obligations unless it be granted, leaving the parties to their common-law rights and responsibilities. In this case it is clear, on the papers submitted, that the necessary license was not given, and it is equally clear that the defendants were, therefore, not authorized to insert needles, as advised by experienced mechanics, although that appears to be the only way surely to sustain the wall.

It was suggested on the argument that the amount of the undertaking was insufficient and should be increased in the event of the injunction being continued. Upon reflection I cannot discover any reason why the security should be enlarged after a hearing, and a determination that the injunction should be continued. It may be, however, that there are reasons why a different view should be entertained, and the order in that respect will provide for liberty to the defendants to move for additional security if they shall be so advised.

YACHT DISASTERS.

Boats Upset in Yarmouth and Boston Harbors—Twelve Lives Lost.

We learn from Yarmouth, (Mass.) that a most heart-rending event took place in that town on Tuesday, by which the lives of seven persons were lost. A party consisting of Mr. JOHN BROWN, wife and two children, and sister, ASA P. C. WINSLOW, wife and two children, and a daughter of ADAM BAKER, started in a sail-boat in the morning for a pleasure excursion among the Islands. Everything passed off pleasantly, until the boat was on its way home, when a rain came on, and the women and children went into the cuddy of the boat. Suddenly, a whirlwind struck the boat so powerfully that nothing could withstand it—and she sank stern first, and every person in the cuddy was drowned. Those upon the deck were saved by getting upon the bow of the boat which still remained above water—until assistance arrived.

There were boats in sight when the calamity occurred, so that assistance was speedily rendered and the boat towed ashore about 9½ o'clock. An inquest was held by Coroner LEWIS, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Our correspondent says, that the whole town was thrown into distress by this sudden and awful dispensation of Providence.

It is certainly a remarkable circumstance—in the river, within a short distance of where the boat was capsized, it had been for hours before and since the accident almost a perfect calm.

The following are the names of those drowned: Mrs. ALVIRA BROWN, aged 40 years; LYDIA BROWN, aged 24 years; JAMES BROWN, aged 12 years; Mrs. MIRANDA J. WINSLOW, aged 28 years; ELLA M. WINSLOW, aged 4 years; ERVIN F. WINSLOW, aged 2½ years; EMMA BAKER, aged 13 years.

From the Boston Atlas, 15th.

Yesterday afternoon, a party composed of five ladies and five gentlemen left the Mariner's House, North square, and went down the harbor upon a sailing excursion. Every thing passed off pleasantly, and the boat was sailing along the East Boston shore on its return, when the ferry boat left the slip for the city side. The sail-boat crossed the wake of the steamer, standing towards the Navy Yard, when the progress of the ferry boat was impeded by some mud-scows, and the helmsman, being in the end of the boat towards the city, could not see the sail boat, which was astern; therefore, in backing to clear the scows, ran foul of the sail-boat and capsized her. One of the paddle-wheels, before the alarm was given, had smashed the boat and struck the ladies, who sunk to rise no more. The five men tried to save the ladies, but the wheel struck them in an instant out of sight, as they were seated in the part of the boat most exposed. Every effort was made, by those on board the ferry boat, to reach the ladies, but in vain. Had they been seated where the men were, they would probably all have been saved. The accident occurred about 8 o'clock in the evening, and the sail-boat was hidden from the view of those on board the ferry boat by the dark shadow of the ferry slip and wharf. Mr. HAMILTON, the landlord of the Mariner's House, lost his daughter, MARY C., aged 14, and his sister, MARY E., aged 22; Miss HENRIETTA GERMAIN, 20; Mrs. JANE ERWIN, 26; and Mrs. ELLEN ROBINSON, 20, were the other ladies drowned.

At 11 o'clock, last night, none of the bodies had been recovered. We sympathize deeply with their friends, but cannot say that blame rests with the helmsman of the ferry boat. It was an accident.

An Affray Between New-Yorkers at Newport.

From the Evening Mirror.

NEWPORT, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1856.

As there has been a somewhat exciting scene at the Ocean House this morning, and as I happened to be an eye-witness of what occurred, I deem it proper to give a true version of the affair before the story becomes distorted through hear-say reports.

At about 10½ o'clock I was standing leaning against the rail of the long piazza in front of the Ocean House, conversing with Mr. WITHERS, of New-York, when Mr. DE WILHURST, a brother-in-law of Mr. WITHERS, entered the piazza at about a hundred feet from where we were standing; and when he had approached within about forty feet, Mr. WITHERS, without taking his cigar from his lips, walked deliberately toward him and struck him (when the parties were fairly *face to face*) several heavy blows upon the head.

After receiving two or three blows from the stick, from which the blood began to stream over his face, WILHURST struck at his antagonist ineffectively with his umbrella, and also caught hold of the cane in WITHERS's hand, who adroitly shifted it to his left hand, and with the right "arm" continued to hit WILHURST a succession of smart blows under the eye, without receiving any particular damage in return. An impromptu "ring" of spectators surrounded the belligerents; and the windows of the hotel were filled with crowds of nervous looking female faces; and among them Madame LA GRANGE, looking "white as a sheet." At this moment "the Porter" of the "Ocean" rushed in and seized Mr. WITHERS, holding him against the wall, when a couple of gentlemen caught hold of WILHURST.

The former then walked off arm in arm with Mr. LIVINGSTON; and the latter, who, it is said, armed himself with a knife, followed WITHERS up the street, with several French and Italian gentlemen in his company, among whom was noticed BRIGNOLI. In about an hour after the rencontre, and when groups were thickly gathered in and around the Ocean, discussing the merits and demerits of the affair, WILHURST returned to the hotel with a big bludgeon in his hand, evidently looking for WITHERS, against whom he had just complained to the police. But, in the meantime, a complaint had been entered against him, and an officer, who stood ready with the documents, took off WILHURST, while WITHERS was taken into a carriage and hurried "out of the jurisdiction." Thus ends for the present, this unpleasant affair.

I have stated merely facts, so far as I witnessed them, and have carefully refrained from giving any account of the antecedent difficulties which led to the affray, or of taking sides for or against either party to the conflict. There are all sorts of rumors afloat, but the public may as well consider it a private quarrel, and leave it as it stands. As the parties are strictly private persons, I should not have alluded to the matter at all, but from the publicity of the scene, and from the incorrect reports that are sure to find their way through prejudiced mediums into the papers. H. F.

The *Mirror* of last evening adds:

NEWPORT, Aug. 14, 1856.

In my statement in reference to the recent rencontre at the "Ocean House," I was in error in mentioning that Signor BRIGNOLI walked away with one of the parties after the fight was over. Mr. BRIGNOLI, who claims to have done all in his power to prevent a collision, only witnessed the ending of the affray from an upper window. As the amiable and accomplished Signor is sensitively anxious to avoid even the suspicion of being implicated in any controversy between the parties, I take pleasure in making this correction. H. F.

Baron Humboldt and Mr. Thrasher.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I have noticed in your journal an article which has been published by Baron HUMBOLDT in the *Spenersche Zeitung*, in relation to my translation of his essay on the Island of Cuba, published by DERBY & JACKSON. As your readers may be led to infer that I have willfully mutilated a work of that great writer, I request you will publish the following explanation.

Being desirous of placing in the hands of American readers such information in relation to the Island of Cuba as my studies had enabled me to obtain, I made the translation referred to, as being the best work I have ever seen on the subject. In undertaking this labor, I was not aware that any English version of the work had ever been made, and I used the Spanish edition for text, simply because, being ignorant of the French language, I could not translate the essay from that tongue.

As it was written thirty years ago, during which time the material development of Cuba had been very great, a continuance of Baron Humboldt's remarks became necessary, in order to bring the subject matter up to the present time, and this labor I have inserted in notes. In carrying out the design of a work on Cuba, I deemed that I could not take up the subject at a more appropriate point than that where the illustrious author had left it in 1825.

The chapter complained of as being omitted is a distinct essay "On Slavery," and is so entitled in the volume where it is published. Cuba is only incidentally alluded to in it, while it begins with this express declaration: "I here close the *Résumé*, or Political Essay on Cuba, in which I have presented the state of this important Spanish possession as it at present exists." Baron Humboldt's complaint is not that I have mutilated his essay on Cuba, but that I have not published all the matter contained in the volume from which I have translated his work on that important island. I would add that no one entertains a higher or more sincere regard than I do for the great and venerable name of Baron Von Humboldt.

I would ask those journals that may have alluded to or published the article in question to publish also this letter. Very respectfully, yours,

J. S. THRASHER.

The New London *Chronicle* says that Mr. RICHARDS, who keeps a store on the Hartford road, a few evenings since found in one of his empty molasses hogsheads a human skeleton, the remains no doubt of a departed negro. How they came in that saccharine sepulchre, of course no one knows.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

Gen. Walker's Position in Nicaragua.

HIS OWN SOLDIERS DENOUNCING HIM.

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES.

CIRCULAR

Addressed by Seven Prisoners, Taken at and after the Battle of Santa Rosa, to the Citizens of the United States.

PUNTA ARENAS, Republic of Costa Rica, May 21, 1856.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:

It may seem somewhat surprising, if not paradoxical, that although we are now held as prisoners of war by a generous foe, against whom we have contended, that this period of imprisonment should be the only free moment which we have enjoyed in Central America, of expressing our sincere, honest and mature convictions, with the least hope of our communications ever reaching their destination in the United States. The reason is a simple one: In the Republic of Nicaragua, Gen. WILLIAM WALKER has, for many months past, established a strict system of espionage over the Post-Offices of the country, and no letter or other communication is permitted to pass to a foreign country, unless it is replete with the most fanciful accounts of his greatness, his glory, and the unparalleled success of his arms; and as there are numerous correspondents there, who either are office holders or office seekers, who are perfectly willing to draw upon "their fancy for their parts," it is not to be wondered at, that the newspapers of the United States, with the exception of the *Chronicle*, of San Francisco, should teem with fulsome compliments to his greatness, which never existed except in the too fervid or well hired fancy of the writer, and should also contain a record of glorious victories, which, when impartial and untrammeled truth holds the pen as it does in the inditing of this Circular, will be proved to be in every instance (except one) disgraceful and disastrous defeats.

Our motive for addressing this Circular to the Citizens of the United States, is for the purpose of stripping the modern Mokanna of the silver tinseled veil, which fancy and craft combined, have artfully contrived to throw around him. Our motive is to present WM. WALKER as he exists, in fact, by exhibiting his *past history and past actions*, so plainly unquestionable, that he is *no Statesman*, *no General*, *no Lawyer*, *no judge of human nature*, and that he is even a most indifferent imitator of the redoubtable Don Quixote. Our motive is, to prevent in future, (if possible) the young men of the United States from being deluded, betrayed and deceived as we have been, by magnificent promises of gain and glory, not one of which have ever, or will ever be complied with.

Remember reader, while perusing this Circular, that you are reading not the opinions only of the *prisoners*, but the sober, solemn, serious convictions of every North American soldier now in the army of Gen. WALKER. With the exception of a few officials, we have no hesitation in asserting, that the entire army of WM. WALKER would affix their signatures to this document and attest its truth, if they only enjoyed the freeman's privilege of liberty to speak and action.

We now propound these questions to the Citizens of the United States:

"Is WILLIAM WALKER a great man? Is he a man whose intellectual attainments entitled him even to the degree of mediocrity?" We answer these interrogatories most decidedly in the negative; and as Saint Paul says, "that we may give a reason for the faith that is in us," we invite an examination to the civilized world.

REASON FIRST.—ERROR FIRST.

WM. WALKER's military career commenced in ignorance and folly, and he has ever remained to be religiously faithful to his first precedents. The world is now intimately familiar with the [illegible] upon Lower California. With fifty-six men he invaded a country with whose resources he must have been entirely unacquainted. Without a map, without a guide, without men, means, or munitions of war; without the remotest hope for aid or cooperation among the people whom he was invading. He expected to conquer half a million of men (with all the aids, appliances and munitions of war) with *fifty-six sappers for [illegible]* and [illegible]! The world is familiar with his disgraceful and dishonorable defeat.

We have endeavored to brush up our historic recollections to find some parallel for this act of unmitigated stupidity and idiotic folly, but it was of no avail; *for history indignantly refused to present a parallel*. We then, in despair, resorted to the wild, the boundless, the visionary fields of fancy, and amid that dreamy realm, among the thousand ponderous tomes which adorn our libraries; among the multitudinous ideal relations which poets and novelists have dreamed of, we find but one book which bears the remotest similitude to his attack upon Granada, and that is recorded by CERVANTES when he narrates the insane assault of Don Quixote upon the wind-mills.

The wildest Bedlamite that ever raved in a cell, or, Lear-like, fancied his crown of straw a kingly diadem, never conjured up a fancy more unattainable, more dreamy, more utterly and completely impracticable. After this stupid attempt, had his friends arrested him upon the writ De Lunatico,—the greatest jury in the world would have pronounced the verdict "mad as a March hare," without leaving their seats. Why his anxious mother permitted her poor demented son afterwards to go at large, has with us ever been a most profound mystery.

In mercy to the little accident, we will dwell no longer upon this first piratical essay in arms, but we will add just one word more. Recently, however, a set of flattering apologists have sprung into existence, who have attempted to throw the mantle of charitable indulgence over this act of unmitigated stupidity, by ingeniously asserting, "that he was young, unexperienced, and *just a little too enthusiastic*." Our own impression is, that he had just arisen fresh from the perusal of such works as *Prescott's Conquest of Mexico*, *Dampier*, *Cook* and *Peter Wilkins*, where he had read that Gil Gonzales de Avila had conquered Nicaragua with one hundred men and four horses, and with a mind naturally unsound, he fancied he would achieve equal greatness with fifty-six veterans of Mercury and Venus, and no horse at all!

But let us follow him in his mad career, and see whether maturer years have brought with them a more matured and refined judgment. Were he guilty of no other act of folly than this, the historian of future ages who records the passing actions of the present would be compelled (as was done by Dogberry) to write him down an ass.

REASON SECOND.—ERROR SECOND.

His second act of folly (untimely, however, by a good and benevolent motive) was his attempt, after the treaty with General CORRAL, to reconcile and amalgamate the conflicting parties of Nicaragua! To enable the reader fully to understand this objection, it is necessary to state that the two parties now existing in Nicaragua, have been contending, for years past, the most bitter and unrelenting wars against each other. Whenever the Democratic party gained the ascendency, the lives and property of the vanquished were completely at the disposition of the victors; when the Democratic Party were the oppressors, the same result ensued. This was a time-hallowed custom, "more honored, it is true, in the breach than the observance," but which years of [illegible] precedents had sanctioned and legitimized. At the invitation of the Democratic Party, WILLIAM WALKER came, saw and conquered a party who [illegible] to fight him as they should have done. The Democrats then naturally supposed that to the victors belonged the spoils. Imagine, then, their utter surprise, mortification and lasting indignation, when they found WILLIAM WALKER, instead of giving them the fruits of victory, actually divided the best offices in the Government with their hereditary foes, whom they had paid him to subdue.

By this act the evil on both sides, the dictator of [illegible]

[illegible] to swim with a current he could [illegible] He did not conciliate [illegible] which have most conclusively proved since, by their desertion of him upon every opportunity which [illegible]. Their hostility is as deeply rooted this day as it was when CORRAL was shot. He disappointed and alienated the Democrats by giving to the Chamorristas what they considered their rightful property. Thus he lost on both sides. We do not question the purity of the motive which prompted WILLIAM WALKER thus to attempt the achievement of a moral impossibility; but as the Irishman said, who saw a young bull madly attempt on a railroad track to stop an engine when under full headway, by butting: "Be Jasus, I like yer pluck; but dam yer judgment."

The deep-seated prejudices of years, whether religious or political, never have been, and never will be eradicated in a day, a year, or even in a generation. The mandate or the policy of no man living can obliterate them. It is the slow moving finger of time, alone, combined with mental improvement, that can ever extinguish them. The hostility at present subsisting between the Democratic and Chamorro Parties of Nicaragua is as profound, as unrelenting and unpardonable as the hereditary Vendetta of the Corsican. The first song a Chamorro boy learns is the song of his party, taught him nightly at his mother's knee. This early instilled animosity grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength, and fades only when life's fitful fever subsides forever.

It required no profound knowledge of human nature to be aware of the fact that these conflicting portions, composed of material utterly discordant and antagonistic, were far more unsubstantial than the crystal fabrics of the morning frost. The Jew will sooner have dealing with the Samaritan than a Chamorrista with a Democrat.

REASON THIRD.—ERROR THIRD.

THE EXECUTION OF GENERAL CORRAL.

That General CORRAL was innocent of the charge preferred against him, viz.: (treason against a Government to which his allegiance had been enforced) is a fact religiously believed by three-fourths of the population of Nicaragua. His guilt or innocence is a proposition which we are not disposed to discuss at present; and knowing that General CORRAL will yet find a vindicator for his fame, we will call the public attention to the policy of his execution. For the sake of argument, we will concede that he was guilty. Even admitting this, his execution was uncalled for, unwise, and manifestly impolitic. His conviction and incarceration, or his conviction and banishment from the country, was the dictate of sound discretion and [illegible]. What we would require, is to control the conduct and regulate the judgment of the Chief Executive of Nicaragua, (and WILLIAM WALKER is the Chief Executive of Nicaragua,) if it is not the unanimous opinion of the people. The unanimous sentiment in Nicaragua with all parties, was a deep and strong opposition to the execution of CORRAL. And yet, notwithstanding the earnest prayers of the entire clergy, regardless of the forcible petitions of the chiefs of both parties, uninfluenced by the agonized cries of the mother, wife and children of General CORRAL, this would-be [illegible] BRUTUS, (brute in nature and in name) ordered his execution, and thereby alienated from him, and his cause forever, the most opulent, most powerful families in the country. What could WILLIAM WALKER lose by granting this request? Nothing, absolutely nothing. The majesty of the law (if it had been insulted) was most amply sustained by his conviction. What did he lose by refusing the prayer for CORRAL's life, which, with heartfelt sincerity, was audibly breathed by every lip in Nicaragua as the bell pealed for the hour for the [illegible] the eve before his death? He lost forever more than one thousand staunch, devoted, yet still deluded hearts and alienated, without the remotest hope of ever regaining them, the affection of every citizen in the Republic, with the exception of those [illegible] officials, whose tenure of office depends upon the permanence of his ephemeral Government. We say it without the fear of contradiction, he is now most cordially detested by both the Chamorristas and the masses of Democrats. If his Government is popular, why is it that he has not one [illegible] among the natives in the native army? Why are his native troops all forcibly pressed at the point of the bayonet into the service? We defy [illegible] itself to answer the question. No, fellow-citizens; if the American soldiery now in Granada do not quickly administer to WILLIAM WALKER his well-deserved [illegible] coat of tar and feathers, for his [illegible] falsehood and double-distilled stupidity, [illegible] will spring up from the blood of CORRAL, under whose shade the conflicting portions of Nicaragua will combine (at least temporarily) to avert a coming danger. Think you that a people who, in sight of the American soldiery, could bathe their handkerchiefs in CORRAL's blood—"you beg a hair of him for memory"—can ever forget or forgive his death? Never, never. The song of "The death of CORRAL" is the only one upon which all parties unite. You hear it [illegible] sung by the market-women, as they vend their oranges and pineapples upon the Plaza. You hear it loudly and tauntingly sung by the boys, as they wend their way each morning to school, and as, at evening, the lavanderas return from the lake, they keep time with their steps to its slow and mournful measure.

Walk for one moment through the streets of Granada towards the Jalteba Church, you will see all those stately buildings deserted, which bear upon their highly-sculptured fronts the indication of opulence and happiness within. The death of CORRAL has made them deserted, happy homes deserted. If WILLIAM WALKER's object was to intimidate, he has most unfortunately for himself, most happily succeeded. In San Salvador, in Honduras, in Guatemala, under the deep shadow of the cross, and among the wild hills of Chontales, you will now find the self-banished emigrants of Nicaragua, but they are not [illegible]. Their wealth, energies and lives they have solemnly devoted to his extermination.

REASON FOURTH.—ERROR FOURTH.

The next reason in historic succession, which we have, for [illegible] that the little accident is not entitled to be considered a man of even common sense, is his sending PARKER H. FRENCH as Minister to Washington City. Had WALKER have sent any [illegible] of the country, for instance, Don MANUEL [illegible], or Don PABLO [illegible], an accomplished and polished gentleman, or PADRE VIJIL, the United States Government would have found itself placed in rather a delicate position. (Incidentally, we would remark, that PADRE VIJIL has now gone to Washington City as Minister. We would inquire how he expects to get the Bishop's cap, for which he has been so long intriguing, when the Pope learns that he is the warm friend of Protestant Filibusters, [illegible] against God, the Pope, and the Devil?) Against these men no objections would be urged on the score of character, and there is no doubt that at the time when PARKER H. FRENCH left for Washington City, the Government of WALKER, as far as [illegible] were concerned, was firmly established and continued so for three months thereafter. But common sense suggested his plan, which would have met, encountered, and conquered every difficulty, viz.: To send to Washington City a confidential agent, with instructions to tell MARCOLETA, "The Republic of Nicaragua is indebted to you for valuable services rendered in past years, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, and I am instructed, while apologizing for its non-liquidation, to pay you this sum, and to request you to continue your present position as Minister for the new and [illegible] established Government." Suppose MARCOLETA had accepted this office, (which he most certainly would have done,) upon what conceivable pretext would the United States have refused the recognition of WALKER's Government? Nor would the political [illegible] of MARCOLETA have been considered [illegible], for he would have had a hundred precedents in history to justify and even ennoble his conduct. The best friends of WILLIAM WALKER [illegible] this act of his as [illegible]. We [illegible] the hope entertained by the fawning sycophants of WM. WALKER, "that mature years would bring with them a more matured and ripened judgment," has been most painfully illusive.

REASON FIFTH.—ERROR FIFTH.

THE SEIZURE OF THE STEAMERS OF THE TRANSIT COMPANY.

The tongue of flattery itself is palsied, when attempting to justify this idiotic act of political suicide. We are utterly at a loss for terms sufficiently contemptuous to [illegible] WALKER's [illegible]. The constant and uninterrupted continuance of the Transit Company was his sole and only dependence for the reception of men, money and munitions of war; and yet knowing this to be the fact—knowing that at the different ports of the Atlantic and Pacific there were hundreds, nay, thousands of deluded victims, [illegible] waiting to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of his unhallowed, insensate ambition—he wilfully and madly denied himself the aid which his necessities at that time so imperiously required. Had he blown up his powder magazine in Granada, or broken the locks from all his muskets, it would have been scarcely an act of more unequivocal insanity, [illegible] with the information that [illegible] were anxiously waiting for a conveyance to arrive.

And for what was this done? To [illegible] the payment of money which has not, and doubtless never will be paid. Did he not know that when he assailed VANDERBILT that VANDERBILT would retaliate? Did he not know that VANDERBILT was sufficiently wealthy to indulge in the exquisite luxury of revenge, even if it cost him two or three hundred thousand dollars? Strange infatuation! Short-sighted man!! What a bitter curse it is to be ambitious without abilities. Could WALKER not have seized the steamers as well in six, eight or ten months [illegible]? Did he not have the cards in his own hands, and could he not have waited until he had collected four or five thousand [illegible] from the United States? We have heard of men (although we are not certain that the fact is well authenticated) who have bit off their own noses, but this is the first time we have ever heard of a General, who wished to conquer, wilfully, calmly and soberly, surrounded too by sage and brave advisers, (EDMUND RANDOLPH for instance,) depriving himself of his only means of success.

"Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat."

Had he deferred the seizure of those steamers, he would not have lost the battle of Santa Rosa, even with that lily-livered poltroon, Colonel SCHLESSINGER, as commander. Had he waited longer, he would not have been compelled to make his precipitate and inglorious retreat from Rivas, on the 11th of April last, leaving his dead and wounded on the field—a retreat so hurried, so precipitate, that he did not have time to notify his brother, (NORVAL WALKER,) who occupied one of the outposts, and was, consequently, left to make his retreat hours after the army had abandoned the town. This not giving due notice to his brother we do not, however, bring against him as a crime, for NORVAL WALKER is remarkably regular in his habits, and, at that time, (as usual,) according to the testimony of the entire army, he was too drunk to walk. It is nonsense, in justification of the seizure of these boats, to say that WILLIAM WALKER had made arrangements with another set of men for another line of steamers, and that they disappointed him. Poor Richard has a proverb which, had he common sense, he would have remembered—"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." The seizure of those steamers will be immortalized in history as WALKER's CROWNING FOLLY.

REASON SIXTH—ERROR SIXTH.

General WALKER sent 240 men to take Liberia, (Guanacaste on the maps,) a place which, at that time, no 1,000 men on the face of God's broad earth, of any nation or clime whatever, could possibly have subdued. The road to it is a narrow mule path, in very few places more than 18 inches wide, over elevated mountains and through deep gorges, in which the sunshine seldom penetrates, and when you ride, your feet presses painfully against the abrupt sides of hills, which tower 20, 30, and even 60 feet on either hand. Between San Juan del Sur and Liberia there are thousands of places where 10 resolute men could have checked effectually—no, literally crushed the entire army of Col. SCHLESSINGER. We have walked the road, and we speak "that we do know, and testify to what we have seen."

Col. SCHLESSINGER was passing through an enemy's country, without an advance guard to report of an enemy or to surround the different haciendas which he was passing, and thus prevent the news of his approach from reaching the interior. The consequence was, before he was two day's march from San Juan del Sur the news of his approach was officially known in San Jose, the Capital of Costa Rica. The world is now familiar with the shameful stampede of Santa Rosa. The surprising party were themselves surprised, and Col. SCHLESSINGER, the gallant Hungarian and friend of KOSSUTH, led the van in the ignominious flight. "How are the mighty fallen."

And who are the men that this would-be second edition of CORTES and PIZARRO sent to take Liberia? Three-fourths of them were young, beardless boys, from the cities of the North—of that gosling age, when the cracked and discordant voice indicates too plainly that the boy has not yet attained the full vigor of manhood. And what arms did great Cesar give them? Among the officers were five swords; among the men were venerable looking muskets, many of which had no flints, many more had three or four charges which the unsophisticated urchins had rammed in, in their refreshing simplicity; and what is somewhat remarkable, these juveniles actually possessed a judgment sufficiently matured to be aware of the fact that it was somewhat doubtful whether their guns would do more execution behind or before, and consequently were prudent enough not to fire at all. What could WALKER, this Arch-Bedlamite, have thought of? Did he suppose, as Col. SCHLESSINGER said, "that the Costa Ricans would run like frightened rats, when they heard the creaking of his boots?" Did he not know that he was invading their homes, and that they would be influenced by the same elevated spirit of patriotism which inspired the North Americans in the doubtful struggle of the Revolution? The man is mad, hopelessly, irretrievably mad.

He is shamefully ignorant of the immense resources of the country. A few months since, and there was not a soldier within the limits of Costa Rica. President JUAN R. MORA called for 3,000 volunteers in five days, and at the time appointed, 8,000 enrolled themselves. Remember reader, these were volunteers, not forcibly impressed soldiers as are the native troops in Nicaragua. When the news of the victory of Rivas reached this place we are credibly informed by American citizens that in one day over 3,000 men presented themselves to the Commandante, willing to pay their own expenses and only demanding arms. Can these people be conquered, fighting within sight of their wives and children, by a handful of boys and with a lunatic for a General? Never! Never! The timid dove will strike the hand that seeks to assail its young.

REASON SEVENTH.—ERROR SEVENTH.

PLACING COL. SCHLESSINGER IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY WHICH INVADED COSTA RICA.

To inform the American people that Col. SCHLESSINGER was one of the satellites who revolved around KOSSUTH, (that brilliant Prince of Humbugs until WILLIAM WALKER fairly won the title,) is sufficient to damn him past redemption in their estimation. "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," and it was through this flattering medium that Gen. WALKER beheld the redoubtable Col. SCHLESSINGER. Among the wilds of Hungary he was said to have performed a great many impossible achievements, but the only one which has come down to us, well authenticated, was his concealment in the coal hold of a steamer, in his chivalric anxiety to join the modern conquistador of Central America. Some persons, however, are sufficiently malicious to assert that his concealment was the result of a feverish anxiety to escape the prying eyes of his washerwoman, to whom he owed an unpaid bill; but it is well known that the world is very uncharitable.

Three months before Col. SCHLESSINGER was placed in command of the invading forces, the entire American army in Granada, officers and soldiers included, nem. con., had solemnly pronounced this verdict upon him—"Bois an imbecile and a coward."

There was scarcely a day without some insult being offered him by the soldiers—some indignity by the officers; the officers hated him; the privates despised him. And yet, knowing his personal unpopularity, knowing that soldiers cannot fight unless they have confidence in their commanding officer, Gen. WALKER, with that mulish obstinacy which is one of his predominant characteristics, (and which his wily sycophants fancifully call Roman firmness,) persisted in placing him in command of the troops, although his sage mentor, EDMUND RANDOLPH, advised the contrary. There is no necessity to say more on this head. The stampede at Santa Rosa is a strong confirmation, "strong as proofs of Holy Writ," that Col. SCHLESSINGER was born an imbecile and a coward, and the placing of him in command of the troops, contrary to the will of the entire army, is evidence conclusive that Gen. WALKER is no judge of competency or character.

REASON EIGHTH—ERROR EIGHTH.

THE DISASTROUS DEFEAT AT RIVAS, 11TH APRIL, 1856—WHY WAS THE BATTLE LOST?

That it was lost, most ingloriously lost, is a point now conceded by every officer in the service of Gen. Wm. Humbug. That it was lost is apparent from this fact—he went to take Rivas, and he did not do it. If more evidence is wanting, we adduce this damning proof: He left his dead and wounded on the field; the former were buried by his enemies, and the latter, as least as many as survived their wounds, are now prisoners of war. We repeat the question—Why was the battle lost? For neglecting an elementary rule of warfare—one which is urgently insisted upon by every military writer, from XENOPHON down to SCOTT—and that rule is, never despise your enemy, but prepare to fight against Lilliputians as if each man was a Goliah of Gath. But what did this military abortion, this miserable caricature upon common sense, do? Sent his soldiers a distance of twenty leagues, without a sufficiency of provisions for two days, and without sufficient ammunition to fight an army two thousand strong. Gen. THOMPSON, Col. KEWEN, Major BREWSTER, and Col. PIPER urgently insisted upon the men being provided with more food and ammunition. But with one of those sickly, vacant, lackadaisical smiles, so often seen upon the faces of idiots, but which he meant to be an assurance of success, he replied, in that slow, querulous tone so frequently used by women when just recovering from an accouchement, instead of the clear, quick, ringing, trumpet-tone of a warrior, "I—think—we—will—fire—one—round,—may—be—two—and—then—we—will—take—Rivas." On the contrary, the battle lasted from eighteen to twenty hours, and he would have gained the victory if he had possessed the common sense to supply himself with a sufficiency of ammunition, and if his principal officers had not been drunk. So say the American soldiery now in Granada!!

American Citizens!

Have we not established our proposition? Have we not proved by the eight principal events in WILLIAM WALKER's life, that he is no General, no Statesman, no Lawyer, no Judge of human nature, and [illegible] a most ridiculous imitator of Don Quixote de la Mancha? Will any more of you join him? What will you gain by it? Two hundred and fifty acres of land? An indigo plantation? A coffee hacienda? Verdant youths, let us who know the facts tell you, that the land you will get will be six feet by two in the strangers' burial ground of Granada. You will get enough indigo to color the stench of your shirts, and if you get a sufficiency of coffee, you will be more fortunate than any soldier in Granada has been for the last three months.

"But," says the enthusiastic, unsophisticated novel-reading young man of the United States, "Gen. WALKER has plenty of money." This will be news truly to his officers and soldiers. Were this an assured fact, Te Deum would be chanted in the Parochial Church of Granada [illegible] by every soldier. Let us who know the facts tell you of the immense fortunes his officers and soldiers are now making. His officers did get six dollars and twenty cents per week; the privates did get sixty cents per week up to about the 10th of March last. Since that time not one cent has been paid them. We call confidently upon the eight hundred Americans now in Granada to verify this statement. But says the too inquisitive advocate—"How do the men and officers live if WALKER does not pay them any money?" We will tell you.

Any morning in Granada, since the above-mentioned period, you can see the Generals, Majors, Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants going through the streets, some with a newspaper, but the more fortunate ones with a bag in their hands. Watch them a little and you will see them go to the butcher's stall, provided there is any beef, and there, amid screaming women, crying children and negroes, black as midnight, they haggle and quarrel for their daily rations. From the butcher's stall they go to the Commissariat, when you will hear Colonel PIPER say, "D—n your eyes Commissary, you have given Major BREWSTER more rice than you have given me!" "What the h—l is the difference," replies the Major, "Look what a h—l of a pile of beans you have got." "A pile, and do you call that a pile," indignantly rejoined the Colonel, holding out scarce a handful. From the Commissariat they wend their mournful and hungry way to some poor native woman and give her a part of the provisions to cook the balance. This is the fortune the officers are making, and we defy them to deny the fact. But how about the soldiers? We will tell you that also. Previous to about the 10th of March last, the private soldiers received sixty cents per week—not so much as a laboring man gets per day in the States. Out of this sixty cents they were compelled to pay their weekly wash-bills, to purchase their cigars, liquors and other indispensables. It was very hard, and yet, strange to say, the soldiers endured it uncomplainingly. After that meagre pittance was stopped, (on account of want of money,) some of them had a superfluous quantity of clothing, kindly put up by their mothers at home, and they found it absolutely necessary to dispose of a portion, to pay for washing and other incidentals. As soon as Cortez II. heard of this, an order signed by his High Mightiness was read in the Plaza, at 6 o'clock in the evening, when the troops were on battalion parade, to this effect: "Any soldier or member of the army who hereafter sells his clothes, boots or pistols shall receive not less than thirty lashes in the Public Plaza!!!" To show still more clearly the stupidity of Little Billy, his order was read at a time when the troops were thoroughly discontented, and on the verge of actual insubordination. After parade was over, the troops collected together and solemnly determined that this order should never be enforced.

One soldier, more daring than the rest, cried out in a voice sufficiently loud to be heard even in the General's Quarters, "If he whips me for selling my own clothes, I'll follow him through the gates of h—l, but what I will shoot the d—d son of a b—h." Young man of the United States, will you join an army where you run the risk of being whipped with a cowhide if you sell your own clothes? This sounds incredible; we do not expect you to believe it, and yet 800 men now in Granada heard the order read.

We challenge General THOMPSON, Colonel PIPER, Major BREWSTER, Colonel KEWEN and Colonel SAUNDERS, to deny in the public prints of the United States this, or any part of this Circular, if there is either falsehood or (thus far) even a mistake in it. Deny it if you dare, and you shall be convicted of either ignorance or falsehood.

We have now stripped WM. WALKER of that fanciful veil, which the too fervid fancy of interested letter-writers have thrown around him. Our motive has been to prevent others from being so grossly deluded as we have been, and if we have treated [illegible] important personage in an undignified manner, it is because we have always been taught to adapt our style to the subject we are discussing. There is some apparent acrimony in this circular, but there is no falsehood thus far—there is not even a mistake. And have we not the right to speak with some degree of bitterness of a man who sent us with 240 men, and with a coward at the head, to conquer a State containing over 25,000 inhabitants? What right has he to sport with our lives? Why are we prisoners? Through his criminal stupidity. Why (when the muster roll was called in Virgin Bay, after the battle, or rather stampede, of Santa Rosa) were 160 men missing? Through his criminal stupidity. We proclaim it, he is a madman, and would be a murderer, if the Courts of Law did not generally permit his manifest insanity to be a plea in extenuation of his guilt.

A skeptical objector may say "WM. WALKER must have some elements of greatness about him, or how has he managed to collect 800 men around him? And if he has committed so many mistakes, why do not his soldiers rebel?" We will answer these two questions. BYRON COLE happened to be in Granada at a time when the Democratic Party were in a fair way of being defeated by their old foes, the Chamorristas. The leaders of the Democratic Party were in despair and BYRON COLE was out of money; BYRON COLE is possessed of considerable shrewdness, and is, moreover, remarkably fond of a political joke. BYRON COLE is swinging in his hammock, smoking a cigar and thus soliloquizes, "These Democrats are in a d——d bad fix. They have no money to lend, and my pocket has been innocent of a dollar for some time. What the d——l shall I do? He puffs his cigar in a pensive mood for some time and resumes. I hear that my addle-pated friend BILL WALKER has been cutting up fancy shines in Lower California. It is very strange," he adds musingly, "his friends permit him to be at large. He seems to be an errant and arrant knight, and I wonder if I couldn't make use of him here and manage to get out of this d——d country. By heaven I will try it," says BYRON, jumping from his hammock and pacing the room hurriedly. "I'll tell the Democrats that I know the very man that will suit them. I'll tell them that his father was a JULIUS CESAR and that his mother was eldest sister to NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. They may not believe it—who cares? I scarcely expect they will—but it will give me importance; the proposition will, from its novelty, give me a position among them, and by the god of loafers, if there be such a divinity, (and there certainly must be, for I have wonderfully well prospered in this world,) the position shall get me at least to California, or the right hand of BYRON COLE has lost its cunning." True to his determination, BYRON COLE actually made his strange proposition in due form to the leaders of the Democratic Party, and you may imagine his surprise when he found it accepted, and he appointed Minister Plenipo (expenses all paid) to make the overture to the lineal descendant of the Cesars. Oh! humbug, when will thy reign expire? For 52,000 acres of land, WM. WALKER, like another Dugald Dalgetty, sold his blood to the Democratic party of Nicaragua. Remember, reader, WALKER was influenced by no high, no elevated, no ennobling principle in thus engaging in the politics of Central America—it was simply a matter of dollars and cents. Had the Chamorro party offered him 100,000 acres of land, he would, with far greater facility, influenced by the same low mercenary motive, have sold his heart's best blood to them. Thus you see, you valiant youths of the United States, how a little plain truth strips your god of all his fancied divinity. It was to this little accident of BYRON COLE being in Granada, to his being fond of hoaxing and hard pressed for a passage to California, that we are indebted for WM. WALKER's advent into Nicaragua. WILLIAM WALKER came and landed at Realejo about the 12th of June, 1855. On or about the 24th of June he left Realejo for Brito, a small seaport town about 45 miles above San Juan del Sur, and landed there on the 27th. He marched from Brito to Rivas, and there fought his first battle on the 29th of June, 1855. In this battle he was most signally defeated. Col. DEL BOSQUE, a gallant officer, a staunch patriot and a highly polished gentleman, commanded the native troops. The disastrous retreat of the little accident from Rivas, more inglorious if possible than his stampede on the 11th of April last from the same place, is one of the glowing tales with which the remnant of the gallant fifty-six now regale in camp the ears of a gaping, sympathizing auditory. Col. DEL BOSQUE now holds the veritable sword of the Cortez 2d. He now holds the original agreement (left in the fight) made between BYRON COLE and CASTELLON for the introduction of three or four hundred immigrants into this country, which contract is signed over, by indorsement, to little BILLY WALKER.

He next fought the battle of Virgin Bay on the 2d September, 1855. This battle, in a military sense, he lost, and yet it was given him by a circumstance so singular, that we deem it worthy of record. General GUARDIOLA commanded the native troops. The chief ambition of General GUARDIOLA was to be elected President of Honduras. To attain that exalted position, there was no danger which he would [illegible] dare. The evening before the battle of Virgin Bay, he received dispatches from Honduras informing him of his election as President. The [illegible] and his position materially altered. [illegible] attain the Presidency he would lose anything; but having gained it, his life in a political sense became more valuable, and his courage ebbed in proportion. The consequence was, that at the battle of Virgin Bay, when everything was won, his horse received [illegible] a battle which was essentially won.

NOTE IT.

This is the only battle that WILLIAM WALKER up to [illegible] has ever gained in Central America.

And now we come more immediately to the answer to the first question. "How has WILLIAM WALKER managed to collect 800 men around him [illegible] does not possess some elements of greatness?" We answer, after the inglorious defeat at [illegible] and victory at Virgin Bay, the chivalric little [illegible] of pimps for Cyprians and Cappers for Monte B[illegible] found themselves considerably diminished, in [illegible] disagreeable position with enemies entirely [illegible]. How to extricate themselves was the [illegible]. In this unfortunate dilemma, this simple [illegible] expedient was adopted, which has been carried [illegible] fully up to the present time:

To insure perspicuity and thorough comprehension of this matter we will call the original 56, [illegible] veterans in the war of Mercury and V[illegible], Number one. No. 1 sat down at the request of [illegible] BILLY and wrote [illegible] that they had few [illegible] and effected [illegible] plunder, and that they had robbed the churches of more golden Jesuses than they knew what to do with; and they wanted more men to assist them in conveying their princely fortunes to the States. When these letters reached California there happened to be, (as the [illegible] man says,) a few more of the same sort left as the original 56. In fact there were a great many more left. The Legislature of California had placed a heavy tax on the monte banks, and a great many industrious, hard-working cappers were consequently thrown out of employment. The cyprians found that their charms were sufficiently attractive without the extraneous aid of having hawkers in the public streets, so the pimps lost their vocation. Thus, like Othello, their occupation being gone, No. 2 generously determined to assist No. 1 in transferring their riches to California. No. 2 arrived in Nicaragua and soon discovered that they had been most shamefully hoaxed. There were neither victories, money, nor golden Jesuses. No. 1 then slapped No. 2 on the shoulder in a familiar and confidential manner, and with a sly wink of the eye, and the thumb of the right hand vibrating most provokingly on the nose, said, "My dear fellow, now don't fly into a passion, you must not blame us; we really could not help it; we were hard up and compelled to tell a few lies to induce others to come and help us out of the scrape. You have come, and even now there is not enough to hold the country, or even to get safely out of it. We are all in the same boat now, my dear No. 2, and you must combine with us in keeping up the humbug, and endeavor to persuade No. 3 to come out; for if we don't get more men we are a ruined community." Thus you see that No. 1 deceived No. 2, then both combined to deceive No. 3, who all conspired on the same principle of self-preservation to humbug No. 4, and this is the way that WALKER has gathered around him 800 men."

Is the question answered? Is this greatness? Is it even its shadow? With a censorship established over the press, and with the Post-Office of Nicaragua transformed into a Police department it is easy to see how only one side of this humbug has ever been presented to the American people.

And now for the second question.

Why do not his soldiers rebel, if he is incompetent and if he has committed so many political mistakes? For exactly the same reason—self preservation prevents them. The mistakes here presented in this circular have been discussed time and time again by the principal officers of General WALKER's officers, and they think exactly as we do.

But their argument is this, and we are giving the words of a prominent officer who will readily recognize the sentiment and the occasion upon which it was uttered, should this circular ever meet his eye. "My dear Sir, what you say we will all admit and deplore to be true. Billy has made some strange mistakes—but what are we to do? Can we point out a better man? Suppose we rebel against him, who shall we put in his place?" The reply was: "You ask a difficult question. Take out some three men now in service of WALKER and you may stew down the brains of all the balance, and its quintessence will not be sufficient to form one ordinary man." "Just so, my dear friend—just so," he replied. "When all are so ordinary it is better to have a General who has some prestige, (false and unsubstantial as it is,) who has conducted the humbug in comparative safety thus far; or, as SHAKESPEARE most happily expresses it, 'Yes, better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of.' And you see moreover that our position is extremely critical. We are surrounded by enemies on all sides, and should we dethrone the Little Accident, as you are pleased to call him, each Captain of a Company will be an aspirant for the office of the dictatorial commonwealth.

We will then be an army of Kilkenny cats, and each will destroy the other. No, my friend," he continued, "Don't blow on it yet—keep up the humbug—WALKER controls both the Press and Post-Office and there is no danger of the people of the United States knowing as much as you and I know for some months to come, and by that time we can probably hold our own, provided it is worth holding, on which point I entertain, however, some well-established doubts."

Thus the second question is satisfactorily answered; self-preservation prevents them from revolting, and a strict watch over the Post-Office prevents the communications of those we earnestly desire to expose the glaring imposition, from ever reaching the United States. "But," says the pertinacious objector, "why do not the soldiers abandon an enterprise which has been conducted with so much folly, and return to their homes?" Most artless inquisitor, how can they leave? For some months there has been but one steamer from San Juan del Sud to California, consequently they cannot reach California. For months past there has been but one steamer to San Juan del Norte, and if they could reach the last-named place, not one of them has money sufficient to pay his passage to New Orleans. By the last steamer (the Orizaba) five hundred passengers arrived in Granada, three hundred and fifty were immigrants en route to California; as the line of steamers was broken up, they had no means of reaching their destination; and even if they had, WM. WALKER would not give them a passport out of the country, fearing that in the States of the Union they will expose his criminal stupidity and concentrated ignorance. That free American citizens have, time and time again, been refused a passport from the country, we can confidently appeal to Col. JOHN WHEELER, late Minister of the United States in Granada. We defy him to deny it.

Another important fact: On the 26th of April last there had been in Granada 900 men; there were 150 new American graves in the Campo Santo of Granada. Thus you see that one in every five and a half who have come to Granada now rest in the stranger's burying-ground. Do you doubt it? The graves are there, go and count them! Young men, are you willing to take the chances for life in this country, with such tremendous odds against you?

In conclusion, we will say that, as prisoners of war, we, the undersigned, have been treated with as much kindness as the Costa Rican Government could, under the circumstances, possibly render us. We are now free and unconfined, and permitted to roam at pleasure through the streets of Punta Arenas. At times, it is true, while upon our toilsome road to this place, provisions were scarce in the camp, and we lived hardly and suffered much, but even then our our wants were better attended to than were the necessities of their own sick.

Mr. JOHN C. MCMAHON, of De Soto County, Mississippi, who was wounded in the leg at the battle of Rivas, and is now almost entirely well, requests that this sentence be inserted, "With one exception, (when I was insulted by a private, at a time when there was no officer near to protect me,) I have been treated with more care, more kindness, and more unremitting attention, than the Costa Rican Government displayed towards its own sick and wounded soldiers. And I will further add, that were I dying this moment, next to a prayer to my God, the last word, I would utter on earth would be, 'My friends, for the sake of all you hold dear, stay where you are in the United States, and not sink your fortunes with a humbug, which, when viewed closely, is far more transparent than any which BARNUM ever presented to a credulous world, the 'wooly horse' not excepted;' and what I say now in Punta Arenas, I will repeat some day in De Soto County."

The undersigned prisoners further say, that they are now prisoners through WILLIAM WALKER's criminal stupidity and ignorance. That they were decoyed from their comfortable homes in the States, by splendid promises of gain and glory, not one of which have been or ever can be complied with, and they earnestly beg and implore the young and thoughtless of the United States not to suffer themselves (as 800 men have been) to be deluded by promises, more unsubstantial than air, more unreal than dreams.

Freely and voluntarily, without the hope of reward or the fear of punishment—knowing fully and confidently that our present comfortable position will not be altered by refusing to sign this document, we hereby declare that all the statements herein contained referring to ourselves are strictly and literally true, and so far as our knowledge extends, we religiously believe that the historic tales here detailed are also true. Hoping sincerely that no more deluded victims will be added to the melancholy list, who now in sorrow and suffering muster daily in the Plaza of Granada, we, underneath, subscribe our names and places of residence.

JOHN C. M'MAHON, De Soto County, Missouri.
JAMES GREY, England.
T. F. FORTMBIER, Germany.
WM. T. JOHNSON, New-York, Drummer.
CHRISTIAN FECHT, Germany, Gunsmith.
JOHANN MANYER, Germany, late of N. Orleans.
JOHN T. DICK, New-York.

CONSULATE U. S. A., REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that on the day of the date hereof, before me personally appeared JOHN C. MCMAHON, JAMES GRAY, T. F. FORTMBIER, WM. T. JOHNSON, CHRISTIAN FECHT, JOHANN MANYER, and JOHN T. DICK, and severally acknowledged the foregoing to be their signatures.

Given under my hand, and seal of office, at the port of Punta Arenas, this 31st day of May, A. D., 1856.

MARQUIS L. HINE, United States Consul.

[SEAL.]

Es copia fiel del original remitido a este Ministerio bajo el sello del Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Punta Arenas—SAN JOSE, Junio 14, de 1856.

CALVO.

FATAL AFFRAY AT QUINCY, MASS.—An unfortunate altercation occurred at Quincy, on Friday, between a man named QUIMBY and a man named JOHN WHITE. While the parties were standing on the piazza of the Hancock House, they got into a dispute—such as men will enter into when their heads are full of bad rum—and WHITE, after much abusive language on both sides, called the other a "d——d Irishman." QUIMBY, who has recently returned from California—in the style of that country—drew a pistol, requested WHITE to be cautious, and added, "I was robbed at the last muster; I don't mean to be again." This stirred WHITE into the greatest rage, and, with a friend, he made for QUIMBY, who by this time had walked a few paces, carrying his pistol in his hand, muzzle down. He undertook to take the weapon from QUIMBY, and in the tussle the pistol was, as some report, accidentally discharged, and its contents entered WHITE's left side. He was taken into the Hancock House, examined, and he was found to be mortally wounded. He died early yesterday morning. QUIMBY was apprehended. It is stated that throughout the affray he acted upon the defensive.

A sword fish was captured at Nantucket Shoals last week that weighed 600 pounds.

EXTRACT FROM "POPE."

That FREMONT is a Catholic
I must, dear TIMES, confess,
For look upon his face and see
He has a "Roman" nose.
And then, besides, he'd spell the pure
Episcopalian Fountains,
For did he not, some years ago,
Cross all the Rocky Mountains?
Another fact, 'tis sure as fate,
And time will show the same,
That at our next election day
He'd carry all the "Masses."
And FREMONT's children, they, alas,
Were "Pap-ists" from the cradle,
And "[illegible]," I'll answer too,
As soon as they were able.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Spanish Revolution—Court Intelligence—The Paris Press on the Mahan Court-Dress Question—Monaco in a State of Excitement—Miscellaneous Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 31, 1856.

For such persons as are not too lazy this hot weather to think, the Spanish revolution affords the necessary daily emotions. But then the Parisians are blasé on barricades and street fights, and esteem themselves alone perfect in that particular and exceptional branch of the art of war. So that the ups and downs of the transpyrenean tragedy do not interest the French perhaps as much as their neighbors. An extraordinary article appears in the Moniteur, this week, on the Spanish difficulty, which betrays by the inevitable "nous," and other indications, an imperial origin. This article recognizes the acts of O'DONNELL and the necessity of the revolution, defends the event against the qualification of coup d'état given to it by certain journals, and defines the position of the French Government on the subject. On the other hand, to show that the Emperor knows the danger of interfering in Spanish affairs directly, he has ordered Prince LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE, who was in Spain under suspicious circumstances, to enter France immediately; and he has postponed, for the present at least, his intended visit with the Empress to the chateau of Bairritz, on the Spanish frontier. Such a proximity to Spain might be misconstrued, and so His Majesty prefers a prolongation of his stay at Plombières.

THE EMPRESS.

In the meantime the Empress remains with the Imperial Prince at St. Cloud, where, if we are to believe certain rumors, Her Majesty is for the first time since her marriage indulging in a little of the freedom which she enjoyed as the Countess DE TEBA. It is true that His Majesty left his relative, the old Prince BACCIOCHI, to stand guard, and to see that nothing unreasonable was allowed to the thoughtless EUGENIE; but then it appears that the Prince BACCIOCHI is not exactly the man to judge of what is and what is not reasonable. When one reflects that her Majesty is particularly fond of the largest liberty of action, (without meaning by that to impute to her improprieties of conduct,) that she has been buried to the real pleasures of this world for three years, that she is the Empress of a great nation, and has at last fulfilled the object for which she was called to the throne, in giving to the nation an heir to the crown, it is easy to understand that she should now wish to assert her right to a little of that liberty of action which characterized her life before marriage. The Prince BACCIOCHI evidently reasons in the same way, and thus we have heard of several parties of pleasure lately organized and carried out by her Majesty, which reminds one of the rollicking incognito parties of Queens of less modern times.

THE CHATEAU OF ARENENBERG.

A discovery has been made at last in regard to the pretended visit of the Emperor to the Chateau of Arenenberg. The Empress, it is said, has bought the chateau with her own money, and presented it to the Emperor. The rooms are restored, and as far as possible the furniture, to the original state in which they were inhabited by the Emperor and his mother, the Queen HORTENSE. The purchase was but lately confirmed, and it was thus a very natural desire of NAPOLEON to render once more a visit to the spot where he had passed his youth alone with his mother, exiled like himself from France. But this visit will not be made for the present.

THE TIMES AND THE PARIS PRESS.

A great injustice has been done to the NEW-YORK TIMES by the Paris press. The Professor Mahan difficulty at the Queen's Levee had long ago been settled to the satisfaction of every body here, and the blame had been entirely removed from the Professor and the Minister and placed upon the Master of Ceremonies. In this state of things the Moniteur, and after it all the other journals of Paris, copy an article from your journal, written, as they must have known, before a correct account of the affair could have arrived at New-York, and consequently strongly condemnatory of Mr. DALLAS. The language of the TIMES is so strong that it is not strange that it should have attracted the attention of the French journals, but it is stranger still that the Moniteur, which professes only to publish a correct reflex of public opinion and public events, should have sought such an unfair advantage to throw the odium of that affair back upon the Americans. When the incident occurred the journals of Paris accepted for three or four days, because they had no other evidence, the accounts furnished by the London journals, and these convicted the Americans of a gross breach of propriety. The article of your journal was evidently written under the influence of this first news, and that is precisely what constitutes the unfairness of the Moniteur in reopening the subject with testimony long ago discarded by itself. We shall see whether the Moniteur will allow this article to stand isolated as the opinion of the American press, or whether it will add any subsequent explanatory articles that will undoubtedly arrive from New-York.

A SMALL STATE RAISING A DUST.

States are like individuals, the smaller they are the more noise they are obliged to make in order to attract attention. For more than a century the little principality of Monaco, positively only ten miles square, has not ceased for a single day to disturb all Europe with its protests, its pronunciamentos and its declarations of right. It has thus been enabled to throw around itself a certain degree of romance, like the little republic of San Marino, which has protected it until now from being swallowed up by its more powerful neighbors. The revenue of some of its rulers has been so small that at times we have heard of the Princes and Princesses of Monaco, descendants all of the celebrated house of Grimaldi, as opera dancers, dramatic authors in a small way, courtisans, and sometimes something worse. On the other hand, the house of Grimaldi has furnished the south of Europe some brave soldiers and clear-headed statesmen; while your readers all know the history of the celebrated Princess of Monaco, immortalized by ALEXANDRE DUMAS. In 1848, the little kingdom revolted, after the fashion of the day, and sent adrift its ruler, the Prince of MONACO, who was only too glad to get back to Paris, the scene of his early adventures, and here he died a few weeks ago. The death of this discarded Prince of Monaco reawakens a dispute which Europe, so much tortured with questions of "divine right" and state equilibrium, has been implored and reimplored in vain to take cognizance of. It appears that Monaco, after the fashion of other well-known States, has more than one pretendant to the crown; that there are, in fact, a true and a false pretendant to the title, the rights, the honors and the glories of the great GRIMALDIS. Two years ago, both these pretenders [illegible] United States [illegible] through the [illegible] of our late Secretary of Legation at Paris, who was intrusted with it, and who thought he saw through the mist which the GRIMALDIS, false and true, raised around his eyes, a dangerous foreign complication, and a still more dangerous complication for the principles of the Unterrified Democracy at home,—and the Secretary, hardening his heart, turned away from the [illegible] appeals of the [illegible] Grimaldis, false and true, and declined the arrangement, thus losing for posterity the reputation of the most magnanimous act to which a man could attach his name, according to the GRIMALDIS. We have now on sale in the bookstores of Paris a work which has just appeared from the press—a [illegible] of the old story,—only in stronger terms—entitled, Protest of the only and true Prince of Monaco (here follows a list of unpronounceable names, terminating with GRIMALDI) against the false Prince of Monaco, Jean Joseph Matignon. In this pamphlet the real GRIMALDI (according to his own showing) makes out a very strong case against the family of the late occupant of the throne, and calls on all Europe, but principally Sardinia, to sustain him. The best thing the King of Sardinia can do is to swallow up and annihilate this little eight-by-ten kingdom, and, by giving good laws and tranquillity to its people, put a stop to the quarrels and appeals and agitations of its would-be monarchs.

THE BOURBON AND THE TRI-COLOR.

Somebody charged that the Count DE CHAMBORD, the heir to the throne of the Bourbons, had forsaken the fleur-de-lys, the banner of his ancestors, and agreed to accept the tri-color, now the national flag of France. A friend of the Prince, Viscount DE TREVAN, publishes a note, in which he says that he has direct authority for asserting that such is not the fact; but that, "the Prince reserves his decision on this question for a later period." At all of which a large majority of the French people, and the Bonapartes, in particular, laugh in their sleeves. There are some absurdities people never will understand.

ANECDOTE OF AN AMERICAN.

The Abeille Impériale tells a story about an American who lately died in Paris, which possesses a singular interest as a demonstration of American character; and it is related as such by the journal in question. Your correspondent knows the parties and the circumstances related by the Abeille, and can thus confirm their truth. A boy, or rather a young man, for he was one of those precocious children whose brains outrun their body, had sat for two years under the instruction of one of the lecturers of the Sorbonne, cold in manner, but decorous and unusually attentive to the words of the Professor. In Paris, in modern times, a Professor is no longer what he was in the centuries that are past; he no longer is the companion, the counsellor and the friend of his pupils; he is but a hired instrument, who, for so much a year, appears once a day from behind a screen in the desolate lecture-room, lectures an hour to whoever he sees before him, and then retires behind the screen again, no more to be seen till the lecture hour of the following day. He thus knows absolutely nothing of the condition, the sympathies, the tastes or the sentiments of his class, and on the other hand the class know almost as little of him. They know his name, and if he has celebrity, his history; they know the doctrines which he teaches, and that is all. But upon under circumstances so little sympathetic, strange affiliations are sometimes formed, and this is exactly what occurred with the boy who has just died. For a week the Professor had observed the absence of his pale, intelligent and attentive student, for he was the most remarkable personage of his class. At the end of that time he was waited upon at his residence by a gentleman who sent in his card and desired an interview. The Professor repaired to the parlor, where he found a middle-aged man, cold, proud, and reserved, who commenced by telling him that he was the father of one of his pupils, who had just died, and who had left a request in dying, which concerned the Professor, and which he had come to demand. The Professor divined at once that it was the attentive American pupil that was dead, and demanded to know the request of the dying boy. The father replied that it was the wish of himself as well as that of his dead son, that his body should be taken to America for burial; but since it must necessarily remain some time in France, before their family could make their arrangements to leave for home, the boy had said to his father that he desired to be placed in the vault of the Professor, in the midst of the Professor's family. He said that his teacher had inspired him with such a profound love and esteem, such a feeling of sympathy had sprung up in his breast for him, he had drunk in so much knowledge from his mouth, that it seemed to him that if he could be placed in his family vault, he should still be able to hold a communion of intelligence with him, and thus continue and augment his happiness after death. The boy said he knew his request would be granted. The teacher was a kind-hearted man, and these words from his dead pupil, and one who had always appeared passionless, produced a powerful effect on him, and bursting into tears, he embraced the father and granted the request, with a heart full of gratitude, for the affection which his strange pupil had shown him.

PICTORIAL SPECULATION.

Many of your readers have seen the celebrated picture of Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR, of this city—"The Horse Market." It was bought three years ago, during its first exhibition at the Annual Artists' Exhibition of this city, for eight thousand dollars, by a Dutchman, who afterwards took it to England, where, it is said, he has realized eighty thousand dollars by its exhibition! The owner intends to offer a handsome present out of this sum to the artist.

AMERICAN HOTEL IN PARIS.

You may be interested to know how the grand American hotel in Paris—the Hotel du Louvre—is succeeding. The following are the receipts of the house for the first six months of 1856, not including the rent of the stores on the ground-floor:

	Average per day. Fra.	cts.	Total per month. Fra.	cts.
January	3,396	79	105,286	65
February	4,366	77	126,694	86
March	5,666	35	175,656	47
April	6,076	36	182,300	88
May	6,878	75	213,240	87
June	6,579	80	197,395	11
Total			1,000,[illegible]	[illegible]

Thirteen hundred dollars a day (the receipts of June) is not a brilliant figure for a hotel which pretends to accommodate a thousand persons with rooms and board. But the rent of the ground-floor, which is extensive, brings the receipts up to a sum which, it is said, eminently satisfies the stockholders.

MALAKOFF.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A DWELLING.—One of the most villainous attempts to destroy life and property, was made on Monday evening in our city, but which, fortunately, was frustrated by an accidental discovery of the plot. Had it not thus been discovered, there is no doubt but we would be called upon to chronicle a shocking sacrifice of life. It appears that about 9 o'clock in the evening, one of the occupants of the house standing at the head of the Bowery, and known as the "[illegible] Iron Building," from its shape, on coming out of his apartments into the hall, saw a lighted piece of paper lying on the floor. He stepped upon it, quenching the blaze, and then found a package lying close by. Upon examining this package he found it to contain about one pound of powder. The closeness of the hall is such that had the explosion taken place, at least a large portion of the building would have been demolished; and as it is occupied by a large number of families, the destruction of life would, in all probability, have been great. It is impossible to conjecture who it was that perpetrated this diabolical attempt [illegible]

[illegible] In the ... of this city, of the ... of June last, there appeared an able editorial fixing upon Mr. BUCHANAN the authorship of the bargain and intrigue slander which wrought so much injury upon HENRY CLAY. In the article the following extract of a letter from General JACKSON to Major WILLIAM B. LEWIS, his old and revered friend of the departed chieftain, were quoted, to show in what light Mr. BUCHANAN's conduct was regarded by General JACKSON:

[illegible]

ANDREW JACKSON.

This letter fell with crushing effect upon the Buchanan Democracy here, and notwithstanding all their efforts to break its force, it is still doing mischief to them and the cause of Mr. BUCHANAN. In their extremity they called in the aid of ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., who intimated that the letter did not express the real sentiments of Gen. JACKSON—that he wrote it under "irritation," &c. The question then arose, what was it that could have so "irritated" the General that he deliberately put on record what his adopted son declares is not his real opinion of Mr. BUCHANAN? What was it that made the old chief belie, in the opinion of his adopted son, the honest sentiments of his heart? The American Party had no means of knowing—they had no copy of Major LEWIS' letter to Gen. JACKSON; but the Patriot, one of the American papers here, succeeded, after inflicting a terrible lashing on the adopted son, in drawing the desired information from him. In the Nashville Union and American, of the 9th of July, ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., appeared in a long letter, and introduces the following:

LETTER FROM MAJOR W. B. LEWIS TO GENERAL JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1845.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your two confidential and very interesting letters, of the 4th and 5th inst., have been received and disposed of as requested. I am happy to say that I am entirely satisfied, and so is Mr. BLAIR, with the gentlemen who, it is supposed, will constitute the new Cabinet. Mr. BLAIR and myself both think it doubtful, however, whether Mr. Buchanan will accept upon the terms proposed, (he should not be appointed unless he does) as he is full of the idea, [illegible] of being a candidate for the succession. If he should not accept, I suppose the State Department will then be offered to Mr. STEVENSON. With or without Mr. BUCHANAN, however, I think the Cabinet will be an able one, and fully entitled to, and doubtless will receive, the confidence of the nation.

The truth is, General, I have never had any very great respect for Mr. BUCHANAN, and of late I have [illegible]

W. B. LEWIS.

With this letter before the public, Gen. JACKSON's "irritation" is easily accounted for. No doubt he was indignant, excessively indignant, when he learned that Mr. BUCHANAN, upon whose authority he had made the charge of bargain and intrigue against Mr. CLAY, had declared he "did not and never had believed there was any truth in the charge!" But indignant as he might have been, who will believe that he, in his letter above to Major LEWIS, wrote what were not his honest sentiments?

Unable to meet and confute the damning evidence of Mr. BUCHANAN's guilt, furnished by Gen. JACKSON, attempts have been made to discredit the authenticity of the letter to Major LEWIS. [illegible] But it has been [illegible] One of these attempts was made by the Washington Union, in the following article:

From the Washington Union of July 12, 1856.

GENERAL JACKSON AND MR. BUCHANAN.

The most disreputable attempt that has been made to injure Mr. BUCHANAN, is that which seeks to make the impression that General JACKSON lacked confidence in him on account of his conduct in the [illegible] controversy as to the charge of "bargain and corruption" which grew out of the election of Mr. ADAMS in 1825. [illegible]

We now have information from Nashville, Tenn., that the person who has thus violated General JACKSON's confidence, and furnished for political effect what purports to be an extract from one of his private letters to Major W. B. LEWIS. The gentleman who gives us this information was one of the most intimate of General JACKSON's friends, and a member of Mr. POLK's Cabinet. In regard to the alleged extract he says: "I shall not believe that he (General JACKSON) ever so expressed himself, until I see the letter in his own handwriting. Such tricksters could easily add to or erase a word, which would entirely change the whole meaning of a sentence." As we understand the matter, the whole credit to be given to the extract rests upon the assertion of Major LEWIS, that he has furnished the copy of it for publication. [illegible]

The fact that he has suppressed the residue of the letter furnishes strong evidence that the extract is either not genuine, or that it is garbled and altered so as to pervert the true meaning. Every honorable mind is justified in pronouncing it a probable forgery, unless Major LEWIS produces the whole letter, in Gen. JACKSON's own handwriting, and, together with it, the letter of his own to which it was an answer. [illegible]

Now the chief object of this communication is to expose this base attempt at imposture on the part of the Union. It is true that ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., has written two letters, in which he speaks of the letter to Major LEWIS, but in neither does he dare to question the authenticity of the extract. [illegible]

[If the letter contained a word or an idea which would benefit Mr. BUCHANAN, we suppose, of course, his friend, ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., would publish it.—Ed. Am. Organ.]

The Cabinet officer alluded to in the Union is Hon. CAVE JOHNSON. He intimates that the letter is not in General JACKSON's handwriting—that words or sentences may have been erased, &c. These are grave imputations upon the honesty of gentlemen in every respect the peers of Hon. CAVE JOHNSON. It would have been more honorable had he, instead of making them, examined the letter and satisfied his doubts, if he really had any doubts. The letter is at the Banner office, within a stone's throw of the Bank of Tennessee, where he (JOHNSON) spends his days, and he, together with all other Democrats, have a standing invitation to call and read it.

In response to his intimation, I will say, that the letter is in the handwriting of Gen. Jackson, that there is neither an erasure nor an interlineation in it, and that it has been examined by honorable Democrats who admit its genuineness, while they lament its existence. Under these circumstances, the attempt of CAVE JOHNSON and A. O. P. NICHOLSON to create the impression that the letter has been "garbled" or is a "forgery," is in the highest degree [illegible] By lending themselves to such an unworthy artifice to impose upon the people, they descend to the level of [illegible] and render themselves objects of contempt and derision.

In conclusion, your correspondent would admonish all who expect to relieve Mr. BUCHANAN from the odium of his position as an accomplice in the conspiracy to destroy Mr. CLAY, by throwing doubts upon the authenticity of Gen. JACKSON's letter, that the thing is impossible. The "Old Buck" has been brought to bay, and in November his antlers will be hung up as an evidence of his guilt, and of the justice of the great masses of Mr. CLAY's countrymen. MACON.

Interesting from Kansas.

OPENING OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—CHARGE OF JUDGE LECOMPTE—UNITED STATES TROOPS GUARDING THE COURT ROOM—LANE'S REGIMENT, ETC.

Whitehead, K. T., (Aug. 5) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

This morning the United States District Court, Judge LECOMPTE, began its Summer term. The docket is large and numbers of counsel are in attendance. The cases are chiefly criminal and of rather a political character—being indictments against those who assumed authority under the election law in violation of the statute. They excite a lively interest in the country, and have drawn together large crowds of persons from both Kansas and Missouri. The first case is that against BENJAMIN H. BROCK, for acting as judge of an election; Mr. GROVER, United States Circuit Attorney, prosecuting, and Gen. J. M. BASSETT and Col. W. BROADUS THOMPSON, of St. Joseph, Mo., defending.

It is said that five hundred of LANE's troops are in readiness to rescue those who may be convicted and held in judicial duress either by fine or imprisonment. On the strength of such a rumor and impression, Gen. SMITH has sent fifty dragoons under Capt. WOOD, to protect the Court and enforce its processes. They are stationed within a few hundred yards of the court room, and prepared to obey any order at a moment's notice. It is the first time in our national history that the precincts of a United States Court have gleamed with the glitter of protecting bayonets. It has a strange appearance and a saddening effect. Instead of awaking in the mind those hilarious and patriotic sentiments incident to martial shows, it shadows the spirit with the mysterious gloom of an indefinable portent. Whether it was a wise or necessary precaution will soon be demonstrated.

I shall not stop here to inquire into the causes of this unprecedented and unhappy state of things. They will be understood by all who take a dispassionate view of our history, and the fault will be placed where it belongs. Suffice it now to say that we have our laws and our courts under whose protection and jurisdiction we are prospering peacefully and happily as a free and sovereign people. Our country is invaded by armed forces; our institutions are threatened; our laws are repudiated, and our courts are menaced.

Judge LECOMPTE delivered an able and eloquent charge to the Grand Jury, in which he reviewed the most glaring offences, and suggested remedies against the present and prospective evils of the country. He admonished them to be cool and calm and unbiassed in their action, and to do nothing which could have even a seeming sectional, political, or personal inclination.

The members of the Grand Jury are CHARLES BLAKELY, Foreman, Thomas J. Vanderslice, Robert H. Davis, Dr. Shepherd, S. G. Patterson, Bolivar Beeler, Michael Bird, George Jessee, Joel Ryan, Joseph Crippen, Thomas J. Kery, James B. O'Toole, Evan Evans, Jesse Brown and James Miller, all good, substantial, sensible and independent citizens, who came from various sections of the Union to make themselves homes on our beautiful prairies, and to share as fellow countrymen the glorious destiny which awaits our Territory.

On Wednesday last Gen. RICHARDSON sent BERNARD L. WOLF and R. J. BOYD to reconnoitre and report the progress of LANE's regiment. They returned this evening, and state that, just after crossing the Nebraska line, they came upon an encampment of two hundred and fifty men. They entered the camp unhesitatingly, and pretended to be ultra Free-Soilers. They were kindly treated, and remained all night, during which time they learned from the leaders that LANE had returned to Chicago to raise more men, and means to send on after them; that he was going thence to Pittsburg and Cincinnati to raise five thousand men, and charter boats to bring them through to Kansas, without touching at the Missouri towns; that he would have sufficient artillery to batter down and burn any town that attempted to intercept him; that they were waiting for the forces, then at Nebraska City, to move in a body down to Topeka; that they expected those forces by Wednesday, (day after to-morrow,) when they would take up their line of march; that when LANE, with his five thousand men, touched the shores of Kansas, they would move down from Topeka to meet him, and that they would then defy all the *Border Ruffians* and the *United States* to boot.

WOLF and BOYD then went on up to Nebraska City, where they saw some two hundred or more of the same regiment, from whom they heard a confirmation of the statement of the vanguard.

They were all thoroughly armed with rifles, pistols and knives, and have several pieces of cannon.

Gen. RICHARDSON has sent this statement to Gen. SMITH, and advised him that if the United States do not stop and disarm these invaders, he will be compelled to call out the militia for that purpose. I have no doubt that Gen. SMITH will take prompt action in the matter.

Presidential Calculations of a Southern Fillmore Paper.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 8.

There is no possibility of the election of BUCHANAN. One hundred and forty-nine electoral votes are required for an election by the people. If all the 120 electoral votes of the fifteen Southern States were to be given to him he would still need twenty-nine votes from the North to secure his election. *His prospects at the North have dwindled down to nothing.* Even Pennsylvania, the only State in which he has a shadow of a chance left, has become very doubtful, but should he get the vote of Pennsylvania, it would still be insufficient to elect him.

If BUCHANAN should obtain the vote of Pennsylvania and Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, still he would not be elected, for he cannot carry a sufficient number of Southern electoral votes to make up the required amount. It is now almost a "fixed fact" that the votes of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, and Florida will be given to Mr. FILLMORE, making in all *seventy-eight* Southern electoral votes, and leaving for BUCHANAN, *including all the Northern States which we have named*, only 116 electoral votes. There is, however, scarcely any, even the slightest, prospect of his carrying Illinois, Indiana, or Ohio. In the latter the contest is evidently between FILLMORE and FREMONT, and, according to the most reliable calculation, Mr. FILLMORE's prospects there are considered the best.

In Illinois and Indiana the Buchanan party is so greatly in the minority that their electoral votes will without doubt be given to FREMONT, unless the Fillmore movement, recently begun in both of them and which is rapidly progressing, should be sufficient to wrest them from the Northern sectional candidate. As to Pennsylvania, it is admitted in political circles at Washington that *the result is already extremely doubtful and that Buchanan is daily losing ground. Quite one-half of the German Democratic papers there have declared in favor of Fremont.* Two years ago, with the aid of all that German bolters, the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania were only able to elect seven out of the twenty-five members of Congress from that State, and it is absurd to hope that the Democracy can carry the electoral vote of the State now that it has been deprived of this great element of its strength.

In the South, in addition to the certainty of the above-named seventy-eight electoral votes going for Mr. FILLMORE, there is a fair prospect that he will also receive the votes of Arkansas, Georgia, and Alabama, and very probably even that of Texas.

We are fully convinced that there is not the slightest chance for the election of FREMONT. He will not of course receive the votes of a single Southern State. It is reduced almost to a certainty that Mr. FILLMORE will obtain the plurality and consequently the electoral vote of New-York, New-Jersey and California, giving together forty-six votes. If it should be otherwise, *if Col. Fremont should carry New-York, he will also without any doubt carry Pennsylvania, and then, in spite of anything the South can do, he will be elected the President.* We do not, however, contemplate such a disastrous result. Our information from New-York is such as to bring us to the decided conviction that, notwithstanding the apparent union of the insignificant remnants of the two factions of the Democratic party there, the State is entirely certain for the American candidates.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

The Detroit *Tribune* of the 12th says that Senator FELCH positively refuses to run for Governor in Michigan. Wonder!

"The Lansing Party of this State have nominated Hon. ALPHEUS FELCH for Governor. Before the nomination, several legislative men at Lansing asked him, by letter, if he would accept the nomination. He said he would not. The day of the State Convention came, and that body having assembled, at once proceeded to nominate him, whereupon the Secretary read a dispatch from him, that he 'positively could not accept the nomination.' But the Convention waxed contumacious, and Mr. CUTTER read a letter from Mr. FELCH, in which he again said he would not accept the nomination, and expressed the desire that his name would not be further thought of in such a connection. Again, Mr. THOMAS *telegraphed him* that he had been 'nominated by acclamation,' and the Convention awaited his acceptance. His brief answer was, 'I must decline the nomination.' But they nevertheless nominated him. Mr. LOTHROP said that Mr. FELCH was the 'property of the *Democratic* party,' and the party, we suppose, on this ground, has claimed its property, and intends to use it."

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX wrote to a Republican meeting at Hudson, N. Y., as follows:

We are, indeed, engaged in a contest of no ordinary character, as your letter suggests. The turning point of the struggle—Liberty *versus* Slavery, is of fearful magnitude. If we fail, which I trust is neither probable nor possible, we shall indeed have a dark future before us. If we triumph, we shall, with God's grace, return the Government to its pristine vigor; to its early policy and vigor, from which it has been swerved by designing politicians and demagogues. In such a campaign, the cause demands and will receive the hearty coöperation of all good men to-day. I rejoice to see you are doing right soldierly service in Eastern New-York, under the Fremont and Dayton banner. Yours, truly,

S. COLFAX.

Somebody perpetrates this dialogue:

A.—I believe what the Church believes.
Q.—What does the Church believe?
A.—The Church believes what I believe.
Q.—Pray, tell me, Sir, what you and the Church both believe?
A.—I and the Church believe the same thing.
Q.—Mr. FILLMORE, what's your belief respecting the all-important question of Slavery.
A.—I believe what the South believes.
Q.—What does the South believe?
A.—The South believes what I believe.
Q.—Pray, tell me, Sir, what you and the South both believe.
A.—I and the South believe the same thing.

The following statistics of the Congressional Districts represented by BROOKS of South Carolina, and WOODRUFF of Connecticut, from the Census of 1850, will be found to be suggestive:

	Woodruff.	Brooks.
Free whites	82,606	34,818
Native adults who cannot read and write	180	1,769
Colleges	2—pupils 683	1—pupils 70
Academies & Schools	388—pupils 18,224	107—pupils 2,146
Public Libraries	27—vols. 73,800	11 vols. 3,700
Votes polled at the last election	17,788	9,169

A correspondent of a Troy paper, writing on the 19th from Uniontown Depôt, says:

"The following is the result of a vote taken by WM. J. BOYNTON, News Dealer in the Union Depôt, of persons passing through the Depôt. Three persons—a Fremont man, Fillmore and Buchanan man—attended to the voting, and they know that no one man voted twice:

Fremont	158	Gerritt Smith	1
Fillmore	154	Stephen A. Douglas	1
Buchanan	63	On the fence	14

At 5 o'clock FREMONT was largely ahead, and the Fillmore men, in order to 'bring up,' rallied numbers of their party from the outside—men were drummed up to go there on purpose to vote for FILLMORE. And yet they were beaten in this city, which they claim as their stronghold."

We are also informed by a reliable correspondent that [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
[illegible] BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 63 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ... 119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
S. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 83 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
[illegible] & CO. (Importers and dealers.) [illegible]

Grass and Powder Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & [illegible]) [illegible] Broadway, one door from 10th-st.

Boats and Oar Makers.
[illegible] Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats of all kinds on hand, making an assortment of over 200 Boats. [illegible] SON, [illegible] South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 162 East 27th, and 719 [illegible]
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' [illegible] Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., [illegible] Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD ... 120 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO. ... 365 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) [illegible]

Window and Plate Glass, (French and [illegible])
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers) ... 61 Barclay-st.

[illegible] S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Romanism Completely at Variance with the Bible.—Rev. DR. MACMENAMY's services, conducted on the Apostolical plan of dealing with error, at which Romanists are allowed to put questions, and in which ministers and missionaries of various denominations usually take parts, are now held in the New Mission Church, 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., (adjoining Grammar School,) on SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. All are respectfully invited to attend.

Rev. Isaac Wescott, of Gloversville, Fulton Co., N. Y., formerly Pastor of the Laight-st. Church of this City, will preach in Dr. DOWLING's Church, corner Bedford and Downing-sts., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The guilt and danger of being ashamed of Christ.* EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the question—*Has the soul a conscious existence between the death of the body and the Resurrection?*

Trinity M. E. Church.—34th-st., between 7th and 8th avenues. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and quarter before 8 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D.D. Gallery seats free. Strangers who may prefer seats on the audience floor will be accommodated by the Trustees, who will be in waiting for that purpose. Sabbath School from 2 to 4. Families in the vicinity are invited to send their children.

The Advent Mission Church.—Formerly worshiping at No. 39 Forsyth-st., will meet in the Hall corner of Broadway and Grand-st., on the SABBATH. Preaching morning and afternoon at the usual hours for public worship. Seats free.

Memorial Church.—Rev. JAMES A. UPJOHN will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services, Morning, 10½ o'clock; Afternoon, 4 o'clock; Evening, 8 o'clock. Seats free.

Margaret L. Bishop—will preach (for the last time before leaving for Canada) in the Sanctuary, No. 100 1st-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Election and Reprobation; the Redemption of the Mortal Body; Millennium, &c.* Seats free.

Rev. Charles Reynolds—of Columbus, Ohio, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 17. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Scotch Presbyterian Church.—14th-st., New-York.—(Rev. Dr. McELROY, Pastor.) This church will be open in the morning during the month of August. Preaching by Rev. J. ANDREW ALEXANDER, D.D. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Message from God.—[illegible] preached by the Messenger of the last Dispensation, at [illegible], No. 188 Bowery. Service TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Seats are free. The public invited to attend.

Vale's Hall, (late Mechanics' Institute,) No. 1 Bowery, corner of Division. A lecture on the Qualifications for President, by G. VALE, to be followed by a discussion, the subject of President, on SUNDAY EVENING. Open at 7½, to begin at 8 P. M.

Second Reformed Presbyterian Church.—In Mulberry-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. L. [illegible], TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

Religious Services will be held on the SABBATH, through the month of August, at the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock morning, and 7½ o'clock evening. Strangers are invited.

Calvary Baptist Church.—Rev. [illegible] will continue to preach during the month of August, Sundays, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, 7½ in the evening. Tuesday evening Lecture at 7½.

John-street First M. E. Church.—Situated in John-st. Preaching in this Church TO-MORROW, as usual, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

Rev. J. Hedrick, D. D., will preach in the Reading [illegible] Church, [illegible] and 2d avs., on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Rev. J. Pedrick, D. D., will preach in the Willet-st. M. E. Church on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JODINE! JODINE!!
THE GREATEST REMEDY.
DR. HENRY ANDERS' IODINE WATER.
THE CURE FOR SCROFULA

It is all its Purity—and a permanent cure for Fever and Ague, Liver Complaint, and all bilious diseases, by Dr. Anders' peculiar process of dissolving iodine in pure water, makes it the great standard medicine of the age.

Tested and indorsed by
Dr. JAS. R. CHILTON, of this City,
Prof. JAS. C. BOOTH, of the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia,
and recommended by our most distinguished physicians.
Price $1 per bottle.
Sold wholesale and retail by
ANDERS & FOSDICK, Proprietors,
Nos. 3 3d-av. and 358 Broadway.
Also by J. D. YOUNG, Chicago, Ill., and by druggists generally throughout the country.

UMBRELLAS.
B. ELLIS,
NO. 33 CEDAR-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.
CHEAP WHALEBONE UMBRELLAS

Of Various Styles.—In large quantities, now on hand. Also, a great variety of other kinds adapted to the market, which will be sold to Jobbers and others by the quantity at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES
for cash or approved paper.

Wholesale Grocer's and Liquor Dealer's Notice.—CHEMICALS, &c.—Pure variegated Cognac oil, white, green and yellow, at reduced rates; flavorings and essences; Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Holland and English gin; whisky; cider, peach, cherry and raspberry brandies; vanilla, pear, strawberry, pineapple, banana, rose, lemon and orange flower extracts; French coloring for brandy and port wine; native Catawba wine; oils juniper, carraway, lemon, orange, absynthe, pimento, melisse and sassafras. Chemicals for daguerreotypes and ambrotypes, metals, patent medicines; fly-paper, insect-powder, asbestos, Vienna lime, &c. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Proofs of the great superiority of Dr. WISTAR's Balsam pour in from all parts of the country.

OXFORD, New-Haven Co., Conn., Jan. 4.

DEAR SIR: Having witnessed the effects of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in the case of one of my neighbors, who had been for several years seriously afflicted with the phthisic, general pulmonary weakness, bleeding of the lungs, &c., I have been induced to ask you to send me some of the medicine. My neighbor, referred to above, lately had a violent attack of bleeding at the lungs and distress in breathing. He tried a bottle of the Wild Cherry, which has produced a most salutary and favorable effect. At his instance, and several others laboring under like complaints, I have been induced to make this request. By attending to the above immediately, you will oblige the afflicted, and also,

Yours, HENRY DUNHAM.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.
SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 138 Washington-st., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.—COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market, and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Boynton Self-Cleaning Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

Masonic Notice.—POLAR STAR LODGE No. 245, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet at the room No. 118 Avenue D, on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of our late worthy brother, ANDREW G. GRAVES. By order of the W. M. WILLIAM PENNEY, Secretary.

Members of the Fraternity, in good standing, are respectfully invited to attend.

For Cleaning, Preserving and Beautifying the teeth and gums.—The saponaceous tooth powder, prepared from the receipt of Dr. Bowditch, neutralizes all acid secretions in the mouth, promotes a healthy action in the gums, cleanses and brightens the teeth most effectually, and imparts to the breath the perfume of health. Sold in boxes, 25c and 50c. each by GEO. B. INGER & CO., late T. T. Green, Chemists, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Summer Complaints—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable; Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; [illegible] timely application. Clean and free from grease. CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere.

Stephens' Celebrated Writing Fluids and Inks.—The Original Blue-Black Writing Fluid, with all the various improvements upon it for the last 20 years, with the inventions of, and are now manufactured by, HENRY STEPHENS, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York, and Stamford-st., London. Sold [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES, &C.
Just received a large lot of
CAMBRIC and MOURNING COLLARS, from Auction.
Slightly damaged and which will be
sold very cheap. Also, 500 doz.
OF LADIES' and GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC
And LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. each,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE SWISS MUSLIN BASQUES,
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
A Fresh Invoice
OF DOTTED and EMBROIDERED SWISS BASQUES,
Very Superior Shapes,
Which will be sold low.

TRAVELING MANTLES, TRAVELING MANTLES.
In LINEN, TWEED MOHAIR
And other materials.
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHEPARD, HOWE & CO.,
NO. 12 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of
PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS
AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON
Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by
GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.
CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON

TO COUNTRY JOBBERS AND MERCHANTS.
BRODIE'S STYLES.
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c., &c.,
Now ready in all the fashionable fabrics.
Nos. 51 Canal-st. and 63 Lispenard-st.
N. B.—The FASHION BOOK for the season is now published.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION,
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.
A large lot, at exceedingly
Low prices. S. EMBERSON, No. 295 8th-av.

MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE,
OR
TRAVELING CLOAKS.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

CAMBRIC COLLARS.
A large lot; very fine,
AT LOW PRICES.
At S. EMBERSON'S.

FLOWERS.—To the Trade, who can appreciate fabric, designs, and the blending of truthful flowers, should inspect the stock at the "Pavillon de Flora."
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 387 Broadway, near White-st.

LADIES' IMPORTED BASQUES.
THE ONLY LOT TO BE FOUND.
S. EMBERSON'S, No. 295 8th-av.

VELVET RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
Very Cheap.
S. EMBERSON, No. 295 8th-av.

LUBIN—GENUINE EXTRACT.
An Excellent Assortment.
S. EMBERSON, No. 295 8th-av.

INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS—Black and colored, opened and for sale at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY. Also, thousands of other Chinese and Japanese articles, very rare and desirable, only to be found at the above establishment.

NEW-ORLEANS EXPRESS.—The ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway, will dispatch their next Express by EMPIRE CITY, MONDAY, Aug. 18. Parcels received until 12 M. on day of sailing.
J. HOEY, Freight Sup't, Am. Ex. Co., New-York.

PRINTING PRESS.—Wanted, a good double or single small-cylinder printing machine, in perfect order. Size about 40x28. Apply by letter, this day, to J. A. JOHNSON, National Hotel, Cortlandt-st., or in person between 9 and 12 this morning.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at E. BALDWIN'S, No. 329 Bowery, corner 2d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SUMMER GARDEN.
Continued Success—Great Attraction.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Aug. 16,
Will be presented,
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
The favorite Nautical Drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
Supported by the whole strength of the Company.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
THE SWISS SWAINS,
Presenting a Dramatic bowl of great variety and richness.
SONG AND DANCE.
The production of
DAVID COPPERFIELD
Has been deferred until TUESDAY, Aug. 19, when it will be brought out for the
BENEFIT OF THE COMPANY.
On MONDAY, the proceeds of the house will be devoted to the
DRAMATIC FUND,
On which occasion
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
and
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
Having given their gratuitous services, will appear in two of their most brilliant and renowned personations.
Boxes, 50 cents; Stalls, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents. Performances commence at 7¾ o'clock, and terminate as nearly at 10½ o'clock as possible.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
Tickets ... Fifty Cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1856,
Grand Gala Night,
BENEFIT OF MME. MARZETTI,
on which occasion she will be assisted by
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
Mlle. ROBERT, THE BALLET COMPANY AND YOUNG HENGLER.
First night of the new Ballet,
GENEVIEVE, THE SONAMBULE.
Genevieve ... Mme. Marzetti
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
First night of the celebrated "Zingarella," by Mme. Marzetti and Lina Windel.
"La Sicilienne," by Mlle. Robert and M. Mangin.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
ASPHODEL, THE MAGIC PEN.
Characters by the Wonderful Ravels.
Monday— MR. BURTON
will, by particular request, appear in his original part of Tom Ripstone, in the EVIL GENIUS, which will be repeated for the last time.
Tuesday—The Wonderful Ravels.
The Ravel Nights—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Mr. Burton's Nights—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

A CARD.—NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GRAND GALA NIGHT.
Mme. MARZETTI has the honor of announcing that
HER BENEFIT
Will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1856,
On which occasion she will be assisted by
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
MLLE. ROBERT, THE BALLET TROUPE,
YOUNG HENGLER.
First night of the new Ballet,
GENEVIEVE,
And the new divertisement
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
ASPHODEL.
Tickets ... Fifty Cents.

NINTH ANNUAL BENEFIT
OF THE
AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1856.
Grand Jubilee
At three Theatres on the same night.
The ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
The BOWERY,
And WALLACK'S THEATRE.
An array of Talent hitherto unprecedented.
Have volunteered.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Boxes 25 cents; Gallery, 12½ cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Stalls, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 16, will be produced the new and intensely exciting Romantic Melodrama of the
PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
after which will be performed
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
His Imperial Majesty, Pow-Ha-Tan I ... Mr. Brougham
H. R. H. Princess Po-Ca-Hon-tas ... Miss F. Denham

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circles, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 16, will be performed
LORD OF THE ISLES.
Robert Bruce, the Hero King ... Mr. J. H. Allen
To be followed by the celebrated Pantomime of the
GOLDEN AXE.
The whole concluding with the Drama of the
DOGS OF ST. BERNARD.

GURNEY PALACE OF ART.—No. 349 Broadway, contains the largest collection of Photographs and Daguerreotypes on exhibition in the world, and is always open for the free inspection of the public.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the Crystal Palace.—The magnificent and spacious building will be opened for the reception of Goods from MONDAY, the 15th, until SATURDAY, the 20th of September. Heavy Goods and articles from a distance, will be received and stored in the Palace on and after the 1st of September.

Premiums, consisting of GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS, DIPLOMAS, &c., will be awarded on the recommendation of competent and impartial judges.

The CATTLE SHOW will be held on Hamilton-square, a beautiful plot of ground of ten acres, granted by the Corporation of the City of New-York for that purpose, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the [illegible] and [illegible] days of October.

The Managers would impress upon exhibitors the necessity of giving immediate notice of the space they wish to occupy, and those exhibiting machinery requiring power, the amount. From the numerous applications already made, the Managers find it necessary to make farther provision for steam power.

Communications addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, will meet with immediate attention.

Circulars, containing full particulars, can be had on application at the office of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ONLY ONE WEEK MORE of that remarkably popular and successful artist, WYMAN, the WIZARD, who will present his amazing feats and experiments EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock besides his exquisite VENTRILOQUIAL SCENES in EIGHT VOICES, his life-moving figures, &c. A living Ourang Outang, two living Anacondas, a pair of living Caffir Monkeys, a living Skeleton, two living Sea Tigers to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½.

EMPIRE HALL, LATE KELLERT.—On SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, Mr. LIONEL GOLDSMID will have the honor of appearing in his celebrated entertainment, known throughout England, in which he will introduce all his extraordinary imitations, facetious illustrations, and humorous songs. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents; private boxes $5. To be had at St. Nicholas Hotel, and the principal hotels and music stores.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 120 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Men of science of all lands,
Monarchs, nobles, raise their hands
In astonishment, and own
LYON'S POWDER stands alone.

SEE THE FOREIGN TESTIMONIALS—To the efficacy of LYON'S POWDER and PILLS for insects and vermin. No. 424 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—From the steamer America, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 232, 239, 240.

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 20 inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

TO FARMERS, PLANTERS AND GARDENERS.
THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZER NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
10,000 tons dry night soil, free from odor, warranted pure, $1 50 per barrel, or $15 per ton, of 2,240 pounds.
15,000 bushels bone manure, 37½ cts. per bushel, or $1 75 per barrel, containing 4 bushels each.
For sale by
CORNELL, CRASTO & CO.,
cor. South 11th and 1st sts., near Peck-slip Ferry,
Brooklyn,
Eastern District.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. F. BROWN,
No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer Jenny Lind, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

OLD PORT WINE.—For invalids. Old London Dock Brandies, Pale and Dark, from three to twelve years old, by the bottle, dozen, or gallon. Also, Sherries, Madeiras, and Still and Sparkling Catawba Wines. E. L. MESSENGER & Co., No. 58 Fulton-st., sole importers of Messenger's London Cordial Gin.

VALE'S HALL—(late Mechanics' Institute)—No. 1 Bowery, cor. of Division-st., New-York. Cotillons and travelers entertained; offices, rooms and a large room to let for parties, balls, drills, &c. A social table and evening amusements.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Special Meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Chapel of the New-York University, to listen to an address from Mr. THOMAS H. [illegible], President of one of the branch Associations of London, who is about taking his departure from this country. Young men generally and the public are cordially invited to attend. A. A. RAVEN, Rec. pro tem.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
BANNERS, FLAGS
AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND,
TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOYER & GRAHAM,
[illegible]
Nos. 98 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

OLD LINE HENRY CLAY WHIGS.—The old-fashioned Whigs of the XVIIIth Ward, without distinction of preference for the Presidency, are requested to meet at the Bull's Head Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, 1856, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of permanent organization, having in view only local political objects. By order.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, } Committee
THOMAS A. McGLADE, } of
JAMES DENNIS, } Arrangements.

ELEVENTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB.—Will hold a meeting at Manhattan Hall, 4th-st., between Avenues C and D, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, at 8 o'clock. All who are in favor of freemen's rights are invited to attend. Hon. HORACE GREELEY and LEMAN [illegible] will address the meeting.
WM. HARRIS, President.
C. DONALDSON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—The fixtures, together with a small balance of stock of dry goods if desired, in the store recently occupied by CLUSMAN & PERLEE, in the Town of Binghamton, New-York; also, the fixtures of a first-class millinery in rooms over said store, together with a part of the stock if desired. These are excellent business chances, as the Store and Millinery rooms are fitted up regardless of expense, and by far surpassing any of the kind in the place, and will be sold at a great sacrifice on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises, or to SAMUEL H. TERRY & CO., No. [illegible] Warren-st., N. Y.

LARGE FACTORY AND VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR SALE.—On the Bronx River, 12 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, with 60 acres land, three houses, carriage-maker's shop, barn, &c. The factory is 40x60, by 30 feet. Also, an adjoining factory building, 30 by 20 feet, in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for first-class City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 59 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID DAGUERREAN GALLERY.—Location and business unsurpassed; having all the apparatus for conducting the business, of the best. Also, superior Book and Periodical and News Depot, Hudson-st. Fine business; [illegible]. Also, land [illegible] land, Bradford County, Pa.; $1,600 for trade. Also, splendid drug store in Williamsburgh; [illegible] $1,100. Apply at No. 39 Broadway, Room No. 6.

HARDWARE.—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good will of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, located with a favorable lease of a store that admits them in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on advantageous terms, to a party desiring a first class business. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 61 John-st.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—FOR SALE.—An interest in a patent for the best and favorable [illegible] Call by letter and [illegible] Aug. 6, 1856. For further information, inquire at the office of ELLITHORP & FOX, room No. 2, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—[illegible] to take an interest in a well-established Hardware House, in a flourishing Western city. The best of references given and required. One conversant with the business preferred. Address X., at this office, until Aug. 23.

$10,000.—ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—in a foreign commission and importing house. A good opportunity to a good business man. Address, with name and reference, [illegible], Times office.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.—[illegible] one of the best streets in this city, has been established over ten years, and is now doing a large and profitable business. For further particulars address H. W., at this office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A neatly fitted drug store, and located down town, in one of the best streets (North River side,) and now doing a good wholesale and retail business, which can be increased to any extent. Apply to A. C. HARD, No. 328 Greenwich-st.

$2,000 A YEAR.—A rapid fortune made in an easy and honorable way, and within the reach of everybody. Particulars sent on receipt of four red stamps. Address C. H. BAIN & Co., New-York Post-office.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY
OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.
The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms, viz.:
ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead.
SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.
SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturers' purposes.
ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.
Contracts made for the roofing of stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced French roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer.
STRONG & SMITH, No. 46 Broad-st., New-York.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Ingot Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron,

ALSO,

Cut Nails,	Trace Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wagon Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Standing Pans,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	Bellows.

ALSO,

Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,		Fish's Churches,
Lard Oils,	German Steel,		Hardware Paper,
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,		Manila Paper,
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,		Bellows Pipes,
Refined Borax,	Sheet Brass,		Rubber Belting.

For sale at low rates by
DELAFIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. [illegible] Pearl-st.

WIRE ROPE.—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for all vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine new steel tubular boilers, with superheating chambers, from 15 inches diameter, having 12 4-feet tubes, to 36 inches diameter, having 61 9-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES.—Lamp Manufacturers and others now doing their own gas-piping, [illegible] that all kinds of [illegible] work, also, plating and bronzing, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by
E. D'HEUREUSE, No. 197 Mott-st.

BELLS! BELLS!!—[illegible] of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, [illegible]
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway.

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[illegible]

Gold English patent levers, full jeweled ... [illegible]
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Silver detached levers, [illegible]
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Silver levers, four holes jeweled ... [illegible]

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] a week. Single Copies [illegible]. Mail subscribers, SIX DOLLARS a year. [illegible]

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at [illegible] a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible]

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Publication Office, No. [illegible] Nassau, cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish, This Morning, at 10 o'clock, an edition prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship *Atlantic*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The European mails will close at 10½ o'clock this morning. The Times for Europe will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the Times receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY MONEY PAID TO PERSONS REPRESENTING [illegible]. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

Designs upon Cuba.

We have satisfactory evidence that the ultimate object of the Walker expedition to Nicaragua is, not so much to conquer that country, as to obtain a *foothold for a renewed invasion of Cuba.* The neutrality laws of the United States were found to interfere seriously and fatally with the project, while it was prosecuted in this country. At the outset of the Administration of Gen. Pierce, while it was hoped that he would be found favorable to such attempts, and that the Federal authorities would wink at the outfit of a new invading force, the leading filibusters directed their efforts to the recruitment of men and the raising of money, for a renewal of the invasion which came to so fatal an end under Gen. Lopez. But it was soon found that nothing could be hoped from this quarter. The Administration was not ready for such a movement. Europe was then at peace;—and it was only when the Russian war broke out that Mr. Buchanan and other American Ministers abroad united in proclaiming that the United States should *purchase* Cuba, if possible, and seize her, if not. But our Government was not even then prepared for open action upon such a policy. Mr. Marcy's conservatism and good sense prevailed over the rash counsels of his Cabinet associates. And even after Walker had obtained a foothold in Nicaragua, and when his position there appeared to be much stronger than ever, before or since, his Minister was rejected, and the President refused to recognize his Government.

But this policy was suddenly changed. Those who had been the leading men in the crusade against Cuba espoused the Walker movement in Nicaragua. Gen. Goicuria,—a native Cuban, a man of wealth, ability, and character, who since his exile had been *the life and soul* of the Cuban movement, left New-York, which had been his head-quarters, joined Walker in Nicaragua, took command under him and was engaged in some of the late skirmishes with the Costa Rican troops. At the same time the Administration reversed its policy, without the slightest apparent cause,—ignored the cogent reasons it had previously assigned for not recognizing Walker's Government,—received his Minister and proclaimed its purpose to regard his rule as an established fact. This was speedily followed by the nomination at Cincinnati of the author of the *Ostend Manifesto*,—through the active exertions of Messrs. Soule, Sickles, Saunders and other prominent filibusters, and the declaration, by the Democratic Party in the *Cincinnati platform*, of a purpose to raise,—not upon equality and neutrality in the affairs of the Isthmus, but upon *our absolute preponderance* in everything relating to Central America, and *our naval ascendency* in the Gulf of Mexico. And close upon the heels of this came Mr. Buchanan's declarations to Hon. A. G. Brown,—made *officially in reply to the announcement* of his nomination,—that he believed the possession of Cuba would speedily become a "national necessity,"—and that he regarded its acquisition as one of the great *objects of his Administration*. Upon this point, as well as upon all others relating to Southern interests, Mr. Brown declares that Mr. Buchanan is "as much entitled to *Southern* confidence and *Southern* votes, as Mr. Calhoun himself."

These circumstances all look one way. They confirm the information which comes to us directly, and from trustworthy sources, that the purpose of invading Cuba are only suspended, not laid aside:—that the Walker Expedition is designed to prepare the way for its renewal:—and that if Mr. Buchanan is elected, his administration is pledged to aid actively and vigorously in its accomplishment.

The plan is to avoid the appearance of *direct* invasion from the United States,—as this would subject us to complaints and probable hostility from England and France as well as Spain. But Walker's rule is to be recognized and established in Nicaragua. When this is effected, Nicaragua will be made the head-quarters of the Cuban invaders. They will then have ground where they can organize their forces outside the jurisdiction of the United States;—and our Government will thus be able entirely to evade the responsibility of the movement. But if England or France should then interfere,—it "will be for our Government to consider," in the words of the Ostend Manifesto, "whether the possession of Cuba is a national necessity;"—and whether our "preponderance" and "supremacy" in the affairs of Central America do not require us to resist such interference, by force of arms.

That this is the *programme* of operations, to which the Cuban filibusters, Walker's Government and Mr. Buchanan and his political friends are parties, we have no doubt. There are several contingencies in the way of its execution. The first grows out of the difficulty which Walker is likely to experience, in maintaining his position;—and the second springs from the doubt of Buchanan's election. The success of both Walker and Buchanan is essential to the scheme; and yet just now the chances of both seem clouded and desperate.

Repairs of Public Buildings—More Municipal Corruption.

Is there a nook or crevice in the whole municipal system of the City of New-York into which peculation has not crept? If there is, we should like to know it. Every day reveals some new fraud, some fresh plan for scuttling the Treasury, in order to fish up afterwards the rich freight that has been precipitated to the bottom. Last week, the community were regaled with a communication to the Common Council, on the subject of Repairs of Public Buildings, by which it appears that, for years past, the laws have been violated, in order to fill, from the office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, the pockets of a set of jobbers. We shall first give the text of different laws, organizing the department in question, and then show how shamelessly they have been violated. By the ordinance of 1849, chapter 3d, article 3d, it is provided:—

SECTION 258. This bureau, the chief officer of which shall be called the Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, is charged with the duty of superintending the construction and repairing of the public buildings, wells and pumps, and the supplying the public rooms, &c., with necessary articles.

SEC. 260. He shall take charge of, oversee and superintend the constructing and repairing of public buildings, wells and pumps, &c.

SEC. 261. He shall make all estimates necessary to, or connected with, the construction and repairing of public buildings, &c.

SEC. 262. *He shall keep correct accounts of the time of the men employed, and the work upon which they are engaged, and the expense attending the same when it is not done by contract*, and shall report the same, under oath, once in each week, to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

SEC. 264. He shall, from time to time, examine the state of the public buildings, wells and pumps, and report the repairs thereof, which in his judgment may be necessary, to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, who shall lay the same before the Common Council, *except where the expense thereof shall not, in any case, exceed two hundred dollars*, in which case the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies may cause the repairs to be made under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Buildings.

The twelfth section of the charter, moreover, says, that ALL *supplies for the Corporation*, except to a limited extent, shall be procured on sealed bids, opened by the head of the contracting department, in presence of the Comptroller and those interested in the bids. Again, section 484 of the ordinances of 1849, in regard to the accountability of officers of the departments and bureaux, prescribes the manner of presenting accounts, and requires the following vouchers:

1. When a payment shall have been completed by the signing of a pay-roll, the pay-roll, or a copy thereof, signed by the party receiving the money, shall be filed with the Comptroller.

2. When a demand shall have been settled by giving a receipt, the receipt or a copy thereof, signed by the party receiving the money mentioned therein, shall be filed with the Comptroller.

3. When payments are made for supplies furnished for the use of the Corporation, the original bill, or a copy thereof, with a receipt thereon, signed by the party receiving the money mentioned therein, shall be filed with the Comptroller.

It is clear, therefore, that all the purchases of supplies for the public offices, materials for repairing the public buildings, stoves and furniture for the public offices, &c., should either be procured by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies himself, *by contract*, as provided by the *12th section of the charter of 1853*, or else, *when lawful*, by the Superintendent of Public Buildings, personally; and he should present the original bill of purchase, as made out and sworn to by the person from whom the articles were had, to the Finance Department. Delegated power, in the premises, is wholly unauthorized, excepting to the officer named in the ordinance, whose appointment has been sanctioned by the *Board of Aldermen*. The ordinance is also explicit with regard to the manner of making repairs to public buildings. If the cost, too, of a job is over $200, the expenditure *is illegal* unless the matter has been presented to and obtained the sanction of the Common Council. Yet, notwithstanding the unambiguous, unmistakable requirements of the law, *every one of its provisions have been violated.* Not a sentence, syllable, or letter of the law has been obeyed, or paid more attention to *than if the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies* were autocrat in the department of which he is the chief.

According to the clear showing of the Comptroller, the duties of Mr. Irving, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, have been so subdivided as to give the carpenter-work of repairs to one person, the mason work to another, the plumbing to another, the painting to another, the glazing to another; and instead of having the necessary supplies procured by the head of the Bureau, who gives bonds for the faithful performance of his duty, it is "given to one person to purchase stoves and put them in the public rooms, to another to procure carpets, to another to supply the public offices with desks, furniture," &c. And, to crown the veriest impudence of jobbery, *stoves have been purchased to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and the Charter evaded, because a single stove does not cost over two hundred dollars!* The following bills have, besides, been presented, in the Bureau of Buildings, since Jan. 1 last, and most of them have been paid, without the requirements of the Charter having been, in any solitary instance, complied with, viz.:

James Reid, carpenter-work	$14,000
Timothy Donovan, stoves and tinning	9,000
S. Waters, painting	5,000
S. Long, glazing	4,000
W. H. Ross, furniture and carpets	2,000
A. J. McCarty, plumbing	6,000
H. Smith, wells and pumps	2,000

Mr. Selah *has abundantly provided for his friends!*

Mr. Flagg, in his report to the Common Council, appears to lay the entire blame of these abominable transactions at the door of Mr. Irving. There has been cause enough to censure him, no doubt; but it must be remembered that the Superintendent could not wag a finger excepting under the direction of Mr. Selah himself. In his communication of the 1st inst., to the Common Council, Mr. Irving excuses himself for continued violations of law on the ground that "*the mode of doing business is the same as he found it!*" What the particular reasons are," he says, "which procured its adoption, *are unknown to me.*" Unsuspecting Mr. Irving! "The items of expense detailed in the communication of the Comptroller were not, with few exceptions, incurred since my confirmation." This last statement, we have reason to believe, is true. His predecessor was Mr. Elijah H. Purdy, the brother of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, who held office before Mr. Selah. Mr. Irving was not confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, as Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, until the 21st April last. Mr. Selah entered upon his duties on the 1st January. In addition to the cases we have enumerated, *several others* might be adduced, in proof of the utter corruption into which the department of Mr. Selah has fallen. Enough has been said, however, to show that the law has been violated with impunity, and, for ourselves, we see no remedy for the future, until the intelligent masses of the community are aroused from their apathy.

A Straight Whig.

Hon. Rufus Choate votes for Buchanan. We published yesterday the letter in which he announces, and seeks to vindicate, this determination. We honor him for the open boldness of the action he proposes to take, and for the frankness of the reasons he assigns for it. He scorns the *rôle* which most of *his associates*, the Old Whigs, incline to play,—that of hangers-on upon the outskirts of both parties,—professing a sneaking regard for principles they dare not oppose, and for men whom they dare not openly espouse,—"eager to wound, yet afraid to strike." Mr. Choate goes right to the heart of the matter. The first duty of Whigs who think *with him, he says, is "to defeat and dissolve* the new geographical party calling itself Republican." And as the contest practically is between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont, he "votes for Mr. Buchanan."

And why? Does Mr. Choate object to the principles which Col. Fremont represents? He has not a syllable to say against them. He utters not one word against *Col. Fremont's* views on Slavery, or against the Republican declaration of hostility to its extension. He is too sensible and too just to impute to the Republican Party or its Candidate, any purpose of interfering with Slavery in the Southern States,—of nullifying the Constitution or of dissolving the Union. He has nothing to urge against the principles and objects of the Republican movement. He bases his hostility to that movement, and his desire to defeat it, on other grounds. It is not because the movement is wrong,—not because it actually trenches upon Southern rights,—but because it will *appear* hostile to Southern States,—because they will *regard* it so, that Mr. Choate calls upon the *country to vote for James Buchanan:*

"*If it accomplishes its object and gives the government to the North, I turn my eyes from the consequences. To the fifteen States of the South that government will appear an alien government. It will appear worse. It will appear a hostile government. It will represent to their eye a vast region of States organized upon Anti-Slavery, flushed by triumph, cheered onward by the voices of the pulpit, tribune and press; its mission to inaugurate Freedom and put down the oligarchy; its constitution the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence. And then and thus is the beginning of the end.*"

Because the Republican movement will *appear* to the South to be based on the "glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence,"—the Union is likely to be dissolved! We have the most unbounded admiration of Mr. Choate's rhetoric:—but we think that even he himself, upon second sober thought, must be a little ashamed of his logic.

The fear of disunion, and that not as a legitimate result of any principles or acts of the Republican Party, but as the result of hostility *which the South may feel* towards that party, is the reason assigned by Mr. Choate for his opposition to it. We submit that *this is not such* a motive as should influence an American freeman in the discharge of a high political duty. *It is unmanly and pusillanimous. It embodies* and implies a confession of inferiority to the slaveholders of the South,—of dependence upon their sovereign will and pleasure,—which a Northern man should be ashamed to make. It concedes, at once and forever, that whatever policy the South *may dictate* the *North* must accept:—that our foreign policy, our Tariff laws, our disposition of Executive patronage, *must all be such as will not appear* hostile to the South,—or else we can have no Union, no Government, at all. This admits to the fullest extent, that the question at issue is between the Oligarchy of 347,000 slaveholders and the Democracy of 20,000,000 Freemen. Mr. Choate votes for the Oligarchy!

The only allusion which Mr. Choate makes to the principles at stake in the Presidential contest, is in the following flippant paragraph about Kansas:

"*Is it to keep Slavery out of the Territories?* There is not one but Kansas in which Slavery is possible. No man fears, no man hopes for Slavery in Utah, New Mexico, Washington or Minnesota. A national party to give them to Freedom is about as needful and about as feasible as a national party to keep Maine for Freedom. And Kansas! Let that abused and profaned soil have calm within its borders; deliver it over to the natural law of peaceful and spontaneous immigration; *take off the ruffian hands*; strike down the rifle and the bowie-knife; guard its strenuous infancy and youth till it comes of age to choose for itself—and it will choose Freedom for itself, and it will have forever what it chooses.

When this policy, so easy, simple and just, is tried, and fails, it will be time enough to resort to revolution."

"Take off the ruffian hands from Kansas!" Does not Mr. Choate know that this is precisely the object of the Republican movement? When is his "easy, simple, and just" policy likely to be tried,—if not as the result of this election? The Democratic Administration is the "ruffian hand" that rests on Kansas. It is the party now in power that denies the right of "guarding its strenuous infancy and youth,"—that embodied that denial in the Nebraska bill,—that has protected and sustained the ruffian invaders who have profaned its soil, and that Mr. Choate now proposes to keep in power,—for the purpose of reversing its own acts and undoing its own work! We do not see the connection between Mr. Choate's premises and his conclusion. To our minds the election of Buchanan will insure the fatal and final defeat of the very ends which Mr. Choate deems desirable.

Walker's Men.

We publish this morning a curious document from Nicaragua. It is a circular addressed by seven *of Walker's soldiers, now prisoners in* Costa Rica—to their countrymen in the United States, denouncing Walker in the severest terms, and warning Americans not to enlist under his standard. They have resorted to this means of making their appeal, because, as they allege, no statements from Nicaragua are allowed to reach the United States, except such as meet the approval of Walker himself.

Their charges against the General are certainly somewhat formidable. They review his *whole history,—going back to the date of his* first invasion of Lower California and endeavoring to convict him, at every stage of his progress, *of utter incapacity and dishonesty.* They give a novel and very curious account of the reasons of his coming to Nicaragua,—saying *that it all arose from the schemes of one* Byrum Cole, an American, who, on his return from California, found himself in Nicaragua *without the means of getting home*, and who originated the scheme of getting Walker to join one of the political parties of that country, as much for a frolic as anything else. They assert that Walker's position is becoming desperate,—that multitudes of the Americans who have been induced to join him have perished from disease,—that he is in no condition *to fulfill any of his engagements*, or to keep any of his promises,—and that those who may join him now will be sure to be disappointed and ruined.

The circumstances under which the letter is written expose it to the suspicion of having been prompted, or largely influenced by the Costa Rican authorities whose prisoners the *signers of it now are.* It is at all events thoroughly in the Costa Rican interest, though we suspect its statements contain more truth that Gen. Walker would care to have exposed.

Street-Cleaning.

It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of the citizens of New-York, that *there now remain no legal means whatever for cleaning the thoroughfares of our metropolis.* The abundant appropriation of the legislature is exhausted: Mr. Ebling has no *funds* in hand; all action by the Common Council, even if they had power to do anything, is suspended until next month; and thus the City is left no other resources than are afforded by private enterprise and the overruling of a merciful Providence. Resolutions were introduced, within a week, by various members of the Common Council, to impeach Mr. Ebling, to compel tenants to clear the streets in front of their houses, &c., but none of them were acted on.

It is most probable that Mr. Ebling, or some other of the City authorities, will take the responsibility upon themselves of running the City in debt some hundred or two thousands of dollars, on the plea of necessity. This is the very worst remedy that can be conceived to the existing evil. The last individual, in whose hands the citizens of New-York wish to see *more money trusted, is Mr. Ebling.* There is no reason to hope that his future will be different from his past course of conduct, and that has proved that the duties of his office are the last consideration by which he can be moved.

Come what will, tax-payers and voters have had their lesson. It was foretold, one year ago, that we should be left, in the sickliest month in the year, with no protection from pestilence, and the most *sinister auguries have been fulfilled.* And, until the time shall come when the culpable apathy of those interested shall be shaken off, no practical remedy will be applied to our municipal troubles.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill to reimburse the State of Vermont for militia expenses in 1838 and 1839 was passed. A bill was introduced to secure to actual settlers the benefits resulting from grants of lands for *railroad purposes. The Civil Appropriation* bill was then considered, and an amendment was made appropriating $750,000 for the Capitol Extension, and $500,000 for the Washington Aqueduct. A recess for two hours was then taken. *On reassembling, several other* amendments were adopted, when the bill was laid aside for the consideration of the House's substitute for the bill regulating the compensation of members, which was agreed to. The Appropriation bill was then taken up again, and finally passed. In the House, the Senate bill regulating Diplomatic and Consular salaries was passed. Fifty thousand copies of Mr. Campbell's Tariff report were ordered printed. The bill regulating the pay of members was taken up, and a substitute offered by Mr. Orr was adopted. It allows $6,000 for the entire Congress,—mileage to remain as now; deductions to be made for voluntary absence, and books to be paid for out of the compensation. Several bills were passed amid much confusion, caused by the attempts of members to get their favorite measures before the House. The bill making appropriations for the Ocean *Mail* service was *considered, but not disposed of.*

☞ The *Express* is making magnificent progress in its crusade against Fremont. It has proved already to its own satisfaction,—

That Fremont is a duelist.
That he is a coward.
That he is a thief.
That he is a bastard.
That he is a Catholic.

All this has been accomplished in less than two months. As it is nearly three months yet to the election, the catalogue of his enormities will without doubt be indefinitely extended. The *Express* has high notions of the proper way to conduct a political canvass.

The Hon. Francis Granger and the *Commercial Advertiser* have again resolved that they cannot support the Republican ticket. Since 1850 Mr. Granger has thought it necessary to bolt once a year. The *Commercial* keeps step for the sake of being found in respectable company,—as the odor of "respectability" has become its sole stock in trade.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Affairs at Quarantine, Yesterday.

No movement has been made by the authorities of Castleton to replace the barricade lately torn down. Two watchmen are still posted outside the Quarantine gate, day and night, to enforce the regulations of the Board of Health of Castleton. Nevertheless, some of the rules seem to remain pretty much of a dead letter, particularly that prohibiting the removal of baggage from the Quarantine Grounds through the gate.

Steamship *Star of the West*, from New-Orleans and Havana, which has been quarantined for several days, yesterday came up to the City. There is now no steamer detained at Quarantine. The *Isabella*, *Philadelphia* and *Tennessee* have all had their turns.

George W. Daly, Peter W. Croft and James Silvie, being of the party against whom warrants were issued by Justice Perry for battering down the gate inclosure, have been arrested and partially examined. They refuse to give bail, and will doubtless be committed. *Their object in taking this* course is said to be for the purpose of bringing suits *for false imprisonment.*

Commissioners of Health.

Pursuant to adjournment the Commissioners met on Friday afternoon at the City Hall, Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair. There were also present Benj. Pinckney, President of the Board of Councilmen; Richard H. Thompson, M. D., Health Officer; Jeremiah Miller, M. D., Health Commissioner; William Rockwell, M. D., Resident Physician; G. W. Morton, Esq., City Inspector; and Mr. W. F. Cochran, Secretary.

For final action the following cases were reported by the Health Officer, and they were disposed of as follows:

Bark *John Payson*, from Havana, on 14th, with ballast; had two deaths on her passage. The port reported sickly. Quarantine 30 days.

Schooner *Lovett Peacock*, and schooner *Jesse Smith*, from Savannah, with cotton and rice, arrived on the 14th, and were allowed to proceed after 5 days' observation, if at the end of that time all remained well.

Brig A. B. Cook, from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses, on the 14th inst. Cargo to be lightered to the City.

Brig *Duncan*, from Antigua, with sugar and molasses on the 14th. Cargo to be lightered to the City.

Petition from Schooner *H. W. Fry*, to be allowed to proceed, was granted.

Schooner *Pollux*, from Fajardo, was permitted to proceed to Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, having been thoroughly cleansed and fumigated.

Bark *Corinthian* permitted to lighter cargo to the City.

Schooner *Harriet Nagel*, on petition to come up to the City, was refused.

The following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer of the port be and he hereby is requested to order the vessels now lying at or near Gravesend Bay under Quarantine, to some place of safety in the vicinity of the "South West Spit," and that he be empowered to employ three competent and licensed pilots at this port to name the place of said new anchorage.

Resolved, That the masters and owners of the vessels *now lying in the lower Bay and under Quarantine*, are hereby directed to see that the said vessels are properly manned, so that in the occurrence of a storm, they shall be safe from danger.

The Commission then adjourned.

A Physician in Reply to Dr. Francis' Letter on Yellow Fever.

The declaration of Dr. Francis, over his signature, in the Times of to-day, that yellow fever "is an imported poison, its origin invariably foreign, and capable, under certain circumstances, of being communicated from one individual to another," will astonish the enlightened members of the profession, wherever it shall be read, and cannot fail to be of injury to our City. The belief in the doctrine of importation of the poison of cholera and of yellow fever, is rapidly disappearing, wherever, and in whatever light of medical science, careful observations have been made.

As Dr. Francis, who is nevertheless a learned and most worthy physician, has not had the opportunity of studying the nature of this disease that many others, learned and experienced in the profession, have enjoyed, it is but fair that the public, at this time, *should be put in possession of the view of others* of the profession, who differ entirely in opinion on this question.

Dr. McFarland, of New-Orleans, who is the senior practitioner of medicine in Louisiana, and a physician of high character, addressed recently a letter to the Legislature of the State, on the subject of Yellow Fever, Quarantine, and the like, in which he protests most earnestly against the present Quarantine regulations, regarding them as in the highest *degree absurd and injurious. He closed his letter* with the following emphatic prophecy: "If, therefore, gentlemen, you retrograde so far as to establish a Quarantine, after the signal failure of the former one, and at immense expense, it will prove a mortifying failure and mockery, and it will not be long before, in disgust and disappointment, yourselves or your successors will be compelled to repeal and repudiate it, and reproach and obloquy will follow you to your retirement, as a body that could be coaxed or driven by the clamors or cajolings of a parcel of new comers, strangers, to the past history *of New-Orleans, into* the establishment of an institution, useless, pernicious, and retrograde; the offspring of terror and ignorance, and *which is fast going into desuetude and* being abandoned by the most intelligent and *enlightened nations of the world.*"

Dr. R. La Roche, of Philadelphia, who has written at great length upon Yellow Fever, has, in his work published last year, collected and analyzed all arguments *pro* and *con*, upon the subject of contagion. As the result of his studies and his experience, Dr. La Roche ranges himself among those who believe in its *non contagious* character.

Dr. Edward H. Barton, of New-Orleans, who was appointed as one of a Committee by the Board of *Health of that City to inquire into the causes of* the epidemic of 1853, has appended to his published report, as a corollary among others, the following:

"That for the existence of an *epidemic*, a wide pervading atmospheric cause being one of the essential elements, an *epidemic disease cannot be imported*, and that as a contagious disease cannot depend upon a *general* cause for its existence, but must *derive its qualities from a specific one; epidemic* Yellow Fever is consequently not a contagious disease." H. G.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1856.

Yellow Fever on a Boston Vessel—The Jane H. Glidden.

The Boston *Courier* of yesterday has the following in relation to the ship *Jane H. Glidden*:

At the meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, yesterday, Mr. Alderman Cobman, from the Committee on External Health, submitted the following order, which was passed:

Whereas, It appears to this Board that the cargo of the ship *Jane H. Glidden*, bound to Boston from Havana, is in a dangerously infected state by reason of the existence of yellow fever on board said vessel, it is hereby

Ordered, That the Port Physician be directed to detain said vessel in Quarantine upon her arrival in this harbor, and that said vessel and cargo be thoroughly examined and purified before she be allowed to come up to the city; and the Chief of Police is hereby directed, under the advice of the Committee on External Health, to lend such assistance to the Port Physician in the premises as may be required on board the Quarantine boat.

The order was adopted. It was based upon information transmitted in a communication to the Mayor of this City from R. H. Thompson, Esq., Health Officer of the Port of New-York, who represents that the *Glidden* arrived at that port June 21, and that during her passage two men died, and nine of her crew were taken to the Hospital from the effects of yellow fever. Her cargo was partly discharged by lighters, causing the death of several lightermen and Custom-House officers. Owing to her infected state, her cargo was but *partially discharged*, and she was sent far down the Lower Bay. Having ascertained that on Monday a successful application was made to allow her to proceed to sea for Boston, Mr. Thompson deemed it his duty in the premises to send this information, that the Health Officer at this port may be prepared to receive her.

Personal.

The *Alta California* states that Miss Gwin, daughter of Ex-Senator Gwin, while on a visit to *Napa Springs*, was thrown from her horse and severely injured.

It is reported in the California papers of the 21st ult. that Gen. Wool was at that date lying dangerously ill at Napa Springs.

[illegible] Fillmore's Cabinet [illegible]

The public has not forgotten the opinion given by Mr. Webster while a member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, that certain guano islands in the vicinity of Peru were public property, and free to all navigation;—nor the immediate despatch by A. G. Benson of a fleet of ships for the islands in question. The Government was compelled very speedily to back out of the position it had taken; and Mr. Benson is now an applicant to Congress for indemnity to the extent of over a million of dollars, for losses sustained by him in the speculation.

The *Herald* publishes the memorandum of the agreement under which this speculation was set on foot; from which it appears that A. G. Benson and J. C. Jewett were equal partners in it, and that the following stipulations were embraced in it:

The mutual liabilities of the parties are declared to be equal and even, and the liabilities in the annexed schedule stated are to be paid as therein provided; but no payment of any sum of money whatever shall be made by either party without the consent of the other.

A. G. BENSON. [SEAL.]
JAS. C. JEWETT. [SEAL.]

SCHEDULE OF LIABILITIES REFERRED TO IN THE [illegible]

a. A commission of five per cent. on the charters due to A. G. Benson for chartering the ships for guano, and payable on the arrival of each vessel at the port of destination.

b. A commission of one-half of one per cent. for insurance effected by him, and two and one half per cent. and interest on all advances made by A. G. Benson, payable as provided in article *a*.

c. Amount payable to H. K., as per agreement, and payable whenever Benson & Jewett shall pay the same, each advancing his half.

d. Amounts payable to D. C. Boyce, James Brooks, G. H. Andrews, Robert G. Campbell and James S. Pike, to be adjusted between Benson & Jewett, and payable after such adjustment, each party advancing his one-half.

The Herald states that Hiram Ketchum, Esq., of this City, has commenced a suit against Mr. Benson *in a Maryland Court, for the recovery of the amount* due him under this agreement. Of course there can be little doubt who "H. K." is. Robert G. Campbell was of this City, and an especial friend of Mr. Fillmore, to whose daughter he was said to be affianced. There was to be, therefore, a liberal distribution of money to the following parties:

"H. K." Mr. Webster's friend.
D. C. Boyce, Naval Officer for Mr. Fillmore.
James Brooks, of the *Express*.
G. H. Andrews, of the *Courier and Enquirer*.
J. S. Pike, of the *Tribune*.
R. G. Campbell, Mr. Fillmore's friend.

The selection of newspapers, it will be observed, was made with judicious regard to the various interests to be conciliated;—while the official influence supposed to be secured certainly seemed sufficient for all ordinary contingencies.

Some of the parties represented in this "schedule" have a great deal to say, from time to time, of the corruption and venality of politicians opposed to them.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 16.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—San Francisco Correspondence.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—News by the Arago and Canada—Paris Correspondence.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—Interesting Correspondence.

WATERING PLACES IN GERMANY, ENGLAND AND AMERICA—Life and Society at [illegible], &c.

MARITIME LAW—Mr. Marcy's reply to the French Minister on Privateering, &c.

LETTER FROM SARATOGA.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY AND GOSSIP.

RESULTS OF THE LATE STATE ELECTIONS.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT QUARANTINE—Unfounded Reports.

COL. FREMONT'S RELIGION—Letter from Lieutenant-Governor Raymond, of New-York.

LATEST NEWS BY THE MAILS.

EDITORIALS—[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL—General Agricultural Intelligence—Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Markets—New-York Live-Stock Markets—Wholesale Produce Markets—Harvest Prospects—[illegible], &c.

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FOR FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS, GO TO ROGERS' extensive bazaar of fancy goods, No. [illegible] Broadway. Every variety is there that the imagination can conceive. Dressing cases, reticules and traveling bags, porcelain, China, bronze ornaments, combs, brushes, perfumery; and in the children's department, dolls, games and toys of every variety, at cheaper prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

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[illegible] A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; [illegible] and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Prices from [illegible] to [illegible]. GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

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MRS. SIGOURNEY WRITES FOR THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

ALICE CARY WRITES FOR THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

THE MYSTIC BRIDE, BY COBB, is now being published in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

THE HEBREW'S CURSE, MISS GIBSON'S NEW STORY, is to-day commenced in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SARATOGA: A TALE OF 1777. A Romance of American Border Life. One Volume [illegible]

[illegible]

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CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER. [illegible]

TERMS—By Mail, $2 per annum in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS—Fifteen cents per line each insertion. Specimen Numbers gratis. Office, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York. August, 1856. JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher.

NAPIER'S PENINSULAR WAR—LIBRARY EDITION. J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st. Published this day, Aug. 16, in 5 vols., 12mo, price $7 50: THE HISTORY OF THE WAR IN THE PENINSULA AND THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, From A. D. 1807 to 1814. By Major-General Sir W. F. P. Napier, K.C.B., Col. Twenty-seventh Regiment, &c. &c. This edition has reprinted the revised English edition, recently published, and contains all the author's latest corrections [illegible] FIFTY-FIVE MAPS AND PLANS OF BATTLES. There has been also prepared for this edition a COMPLETE INDEX to the whole work, (wanting in all other editions) and the following portraits, beautifully engraved on steel: 1. NAPIER (the author). 2. NAPOLEON. 3. WELLINGTON. 4. SOULT. 5. JOSEPH BONAPARTE. You should read NAPIER's volumes of the war in Portugal. He is a heroic fellow, equal to anything in Plutarch; [illegible]—Letters of Sydney Smith. Our English Thucydides, the historian of the Peninsula War.—Walter Savage Landor on Orthography. Fraser, February, 1856. RECENTLY PUBLISHED: WIT AND WISDOM OF REV. SYDNEY SMITH. Being selections from his writings, and passages of his letters and table-talk. With notes and a biographical memoir, by EVERT A. DUYCKINCK; a portrait on steel after [illegible] and autograph letter. Third Edition. 12mo, cloth, $1 25. PAUL FERROLL. A Tale, by the author of "IX Poems by V." From the fourth London edition. 12mo, cloth. [illegible] BOOKS BY REV. R. C. TRENCH, B. D. ON THE STUDY OF WORDS. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. 50 cents. ENGLISH PAST AND PRESENT. 50 cents. ON THE LESSONS IN PROVERBS. 12mo, cloth. 50 cents. SYNONYMS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. 12mo, cloth. 75 cents. POEMS. By Rev. R. C. TRENCH, B. D., author of "The Study of Words," &c., with an introduction by Rev. A. Stevens. 12mo, cloth, $1. CALDERON: his Life and Genius, with specimens of his Plays. 12mo, cloth. 75 cents. J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

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MEDICAL.—The advertiser, a regularly educated Physician, (Harvard Medical College) having resided several years abroad, and speaking the modern languages, would like to accompany some invalid, of either sex, in his professional capacity, to Europe. The very highest references given. Address S. S. S., Boston Medical and Surgical Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

TO LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS.—Wanted, an engraver on stone, who can do first-rate lettering. To one who understands general work and who should prove the kind of person desired, good wages and after a time an interest in the business will be given. Address, inclosing specimens of work, M. STONE, office of this paper.

TO TEACHERS.—The advertiser wishes an associate principal and partner in a fashionable boarding school, now netting at the rate of $4,000 per annum. The successful applicant must be a man of energy, of good address, a practical teacher, a member of Presbyterian or or Dutch Reformed Church, (clergyman preferred,) and must possess a capital of from $1,000 to $2,000. Address PRINCIPAL, *Times* office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A young man, 19 years of age, wishes a situation as book-keeper, by double or single entry. Good references given as to integrity, &c. Will remain where he is at present engaged for one or two months if a good situation can then be secured, or will leave immediately. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 183, Newark, N. J.

A RARE CHANCE.—Wanted, agents to sell BROTHER JONATHAN'S CHAMPION FURNITURE POLISH. None genuine without the inventor's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10. Call at the principal Depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

TEACHER WANTED—A male teacher, for Cedarville Public School, capable of teaching the higher English branches. Salary from $400 to $500 a year. Location permanent. Applications will be received until Aug. 20, by addressing J. OGDEN, Cedarville, Cumberland County, N. J.

TO BROOKLYN CHURCH CHOIRS.—Three first-class singers, Alto, Tenor and Bass, desire a situation in some church in Brooklyn; are accustomed to sing together. They could, if desired, procure a Soprano. Address TRIO, Box No. 3,810 Post-Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A neat, tidy girl, to act as chambermaid and plain sewer, in a small family. One who understands the care of children may hear of a good situation by applying at No. 76 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM GERMANY—Who has resided many years as Teacher in England and Paris, wishes an engagement with a family going to Europe. The best references can be given. Address C. A., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOY WANTED IN A BOOKSTORE.—Terms, first year, $2 per week. Must come well recommended. Apply this day to O. M. FITCH, at the Bookstore No. 110 Nassau-st.

TO LAWYERS.—Wanted, an experienced clerk or young Attorney, in a Lawyer's office in the country, within half an hour's ride of New-York. Address REPUBLICAN, office of the *Daily Times.*

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, immediately, coat makers on satinet and other medium quality garments. No. 12 Vesey-st., up stairs.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country, in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial.

WANTED, AS WET NURSE—A young woman with a fresh breast of milk, whose child is not over two months old; no others need apply. The best of references required. Apply immediately, at No. 75 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—For short and long voyages, carpenters, blacksmiths, coopers, landsmen, cooks and stewards. All clothing furnished. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A private family occupying a handsome furnished house, containing all the modern improvements in 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, can accommodate three or four single gentlemen with partial board, having more room than they require for family use. To those that can appreciate the comforts of a home, this offers a rare opportunity. References given and required. Address G. D., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—Permanent or transient boarders can be accommodated with full or partial board on reasonable terms, at No. 50 Allen-st., near Grand. Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with neatly furnished rooms.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 28 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 183 Clinton-st.

BOARD WANTED—In a plain, respectable family for an aged gentleman who is infirm, where the comforts of a home can be obtained. A place out of the City would be preferred. Address CHARLES, at this office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, in a quiet, respectable private family where no other boarders would be taken. House must be pleasantly located, and above 14th-st. Address A. B., Post-Office, Box No. 4,133.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first class house, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD—May be obtained in a private family, one mile from Bergen Point, on the Plank Road leading to Jersey City. For particulars inquire of H. CARPENTER, No. 66 Vesey-st.

HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain good furnished rooms at the Globe Hotel, corner Frankfort and William sts., at 25c per night, or $1 50 per week. No other charges except at their own option.

APARTMENTS WANTED—With full board for the winter, by a family consisting of a gentleman, wife, and two children and nurse. Any person with a comfortably furnished house where no other boarders are taken, wishing to let a part on reasonable terms, will please address box No. 382 Post-office; situation above 8th-st., and between 3d and 6th avs.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 309 Centre-st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

PIANO FORTES.—Great Bargains can be made at the manufactory of WM. MILLER (Manufacturer of the celebrated Modern Improved Piano,) as he has a fine assortment of the above Pianos, which he now offers to the public at greatly reduced prices. These instruments only need to be seen to be admired. Pianos to let. Old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones. One 7-octave piano, nearly new, for sale cheap. Warerooms, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A fine 7-octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes, Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $60, $80, $100 and [illegible]. For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 8th-av.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. BADEAU & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 219 to No. 227 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY.—13½ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburg, by plank road, over which daily mail stage passes. Mansion house, 2 stories high, with wings attached; 12 fine rooms, barn, ice house, and other out buildings, all in good order; a fine apple orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees; 4 acres of excellent land. Walden is located on the falls of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, and Methodist Church, several stores, &c.; the place is unrivaled in healthfulness and beauty of scenery; possession of property given at any time. For terms, &c., inquire of subscriber, Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co. JAMES G. GRAHAM.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On 120th-st., near Market-square; house nearly new, 8 rooms, built by days' work for the present owner and now occupied by him. Sold to prevent foreclosure of mortgage. Title perfect. Apply to J. N. WATSON, 4th-av., near 126th-st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 5 P. M.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 24 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

GREAT SALE OF ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—Positively to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, on THURSDAY, Aug. 21, 1856. There will be exposed at Public Auction, in the town of Luzerne, known as West Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa., at the depot of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, on the 21st day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., one hundred choice Building Lots, fronting upon avenues 60 and 70 feet in width, and being most conveniently located for railroad and town purposes. They will all be within about one-half mile of two bridges over the Susquehanna River, and within the limits of a town rapidly growing in size and importance. The depot of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad is upon the property; and closely adjoining these lots, several trains to and from New-York pass daily. A large four-story Hotel, to be called the Luzerne House, will be erected near the depot, and many first-class buildings are now being erected near by; another bridge will undoubtedly be built from foot of Philadelphia-av. across the Susquehanna. This avenue of 70 feet in width leads in a straight course from the depot to the river. Maps exhibiting the size, position and numbers of the lots to be sold, may be had at the office of the West Pittston Coal Company, S. E. corner Water and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, or of T. STRONG, Agent for said Company, at Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa. TERMS OF SALE—Five Dollars must be paid when each lot is struck off, one-fifth of the purchase money on signing of the contract and the balance in five equal annual installments, with interest. S. C. KNIGHT, President of the West Pittston Coal Company. JAS. H. STEVENSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS. WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE. Town lots and land adjoining the new and flourishing towns of ST. PAUL AND HASTINGS, MINNESOTA, SUPERIOR AND BAYFIELD, UPON LAKE SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN, for sale at low rates, or exchanged for merchandise; also, interests in or the whole of TWO VALUABLE WATER POWERS, one of 22 feet fall, available to an almost unlimited extent. The power being upon a new and important town site, great inducements will be given to those who will make improvements. LAND WARRANTS PERSONALLY LOCATED, on choice lands, situated upon important railroad routes, which will pay a profit of from one hundred to five hundred per cent yearly on the investment. Apply, on and after the 18th inst., to LYMAN C. DAYTON, Astor House. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M.; 3 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE—Fourteen miles from the City of New-York and one mile south of the town of Yonkers. There are 35 acres of good land, a fine apple orchard and other fruit trees, a good garden, stable and ice-house. The house contains 19 rooms and furnace in basement. It is in excellent repair, and has been newly painted within and without. The access to the City is very convenient. The Hudson River cars stop several times a day about a quarter of a mile from the house, and there is constant communication by steamboat from Yonkers. For health and convenience the situation is unrivaled. Apply to J. CRUIKSHANK, No. 20 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ROSSVILLE, S. I.—Three acres, with a large two-story frame mansion filled in with brick, with wings and towers on each end; has an extensive water front, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, extensive water views, superior facilities for bathing, sailing and fishing. It is eminently calculated for a large Summer boarding house or gentleman's country seat, and is but a few minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and will be sold at a bargain. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW BRICK COTTAGE FOR SALE—22 by 36 feet, with about half an acre of land, in village of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. The lot is inclosed by a thorn-hedge, nearly grown; has on it, besides minor fruits, choice apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees, and 70 grape vines, just beginning to bear, a good well, a barn; is desirably located as to schools, churches, health and scenery; is 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 5 minutes' walk from depôt. Price $3,000. For further particulars address G. P. REEVS, Goshen, N. Y.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located on Prospect Hill, town of Pelham; it is one mile from Mount Vernon, Pelhamville and New Rochelle stations, on the New-Haven Railroad. The location is one of the most beautiful in Westchester County. There is one acre of land, a good house containing ten rooms, a stable, barn and outhouses; also a well of excellent water. The view from this property cannot be surpassed in the State of New-York. Price $4,500. Terms easy. Inquire of THOMAS SPOTTEN, No. 118 Bowery, or WM. DALLY, near the premises.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. *Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old,* a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM P. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—A VALUABLE FARM.—The heirs of the estate of the late Lewis Vail, deceased, now offer for sale a valuable farm in Yorktown, Westchester County, near Crom-pond corner, seven miles from Peekskill, containing 180 acres, all under high state of cultivation. On said premises is a new dwelling house, barn, wagon house, granary, &c. &c. All the buildings are new and well located; a thrifty young orchard and every variety of fruits. The farm is well watered and divided in meadow and plow land, with about 12 acres of wood land. Will be sold on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to ALEX. VAIL, in the village of Peekskill, or LEONARD VAIL, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depôt on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Suydam, Van Allen, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm, on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 115 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 207 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Brooklyn or City property, a farm of about 93 acres, 2 miles from the Tarrytown Railroad Station, and 2¾ miles from the Pleasantville Station of the Harlem Railroad, with two-story frame dwelling, 40x28; kitchen, 16x18; barn, 16x20; fountain in front of dwelling and water led through dwelling and barn, from never-failing spring; will be sold with or without stock and crops, and possession given immediately if required. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, about 20 acres of land under cultivation, two good stone houses on the premises, one newly built; a water power, with a never-failing stream; plenty of fruit trees, for $8,000. Part of the property could be sold off for eligible building sites. Inquire of T. HALL, No. 42 Gold-st., or of THOMAS STANDRING, near Port Richmond.

STATEN ISLAND.—At Clifton, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's landing. For sale, a neat cottage, in excellent order, in a good neighborhood, with half an acre of ground highly cultivated, with choice fruit and flowers. Price $6,500, cash. Address Box No. 274 Post-Office.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depots, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A lot corner of the Bowery extension and Oak-st., 21 feet front on Bowery, 27 on Oak, 56 deep and 63 to 40 feet to place of beginning. Also, house No. 168, 1st-av. Apply to S. R. B. NORTON, at No. 59 Rose-st. or at Far Rockaway, L. I.

A BARGAIN—For sale, house and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; also, some valuable property on Lexington-av. and 53d-st. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—In the village of Far Rockaway, near the Bay and Ocean. Also to rent, a handsome farm. Apply to S. R. B. NORTON, at Far Rockaway, L. I.

A NEW SLOOP-RIG YACHT FOR SALE—30 feet, 13 feet beam, cabin 12x7, berths, bedding, stove, cooking utensils, &c., &c., and in every respect is complete and in the best order; known to be a fast sailer. For further particulars, apply to W. B. KISSAM, Room No. 26 Union Building, No. 54 William-st.

MARKETSTAND FOR SALE—Suitable for most any provision trade; is at present a butter stand, and has a large run of custom, which will be proved. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Advertising agencies not wanted. Address S. L. L., Times Office.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED—By a small family of respectability, the lower part of a moderate size first class dwelling, conveniently located, and in a select neighborhood, and having all the modern improvements. Any party having such a house, and wishing to let half to a desirable tenant, will address, stating particulars, rent, &c., GILMOUR, Daily Times Office.

OFFICE WANTED.—Small office in second story, rent not to exceed $200 per year. Address, with particulars, "First Patent Safety Lamp Company," Post-Office, Box No. 4,[illegible].

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—In West 34th-st., near Broadway, a first-class, 4-story English basement house, containing all the modern improvements; also gas fixtures. Neighborhood unsurpassed; 34th-st. is one of the wide streets, and cars and stages pass every minute. The furniture which is all new and of the best description, can be purchased if desired and possession had immediately. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story and basement House No. 6 St. Mark's Place, 8th-st. Possession can be had 1st Sept. The fixtures and part of the furniture will be sold or rented; has recently been painted, is in good order; has all modern improvements; and to a desirable tenant lease will be given. Rent $1,000. Inquire on premises, or address HOUSE, Box No. 1,[illegible] P. O.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE—Three stories, basement and cellar, gas, water, marble mantels, &c.; within 300 feet of the Fulton-av. cars, one mile from the City Hall; neighborhood first-rate; will be rented very low, to a good tenant. Also, a very desirable house in State, between Hicks and Henry sts., rent $600; with many others in different parts of the City, both for sale and to rent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—The large 5-story house on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway, suitable for a large boarding house or hotel. Also the desirable dwelling house No. 148 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.—$1,000. Also, the similar house, No. 125 Hammond-st.—$600. All the above are in complete order and repair. Possession immediately. Apply to E. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 351 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—A choice lot of offices are now ready to rent at No. 64 Pine-st., over the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange. They can be had at a low rent to good tenants. *Also, a fine large basement in* the same building. Croton water, with washstands, throughout the building. Any person wishing the same can be accommodated by applying on the premises, between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., or at any other hour through the day at No. 530 West-st. J. E. HOAGLAND, Secretary.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly situated at Ravenswood, L. I., 300 feet from the steamboat landing, with carriage house and barn. Will be let reasonably low to a good tenant until 1st of May next. For particulars, inquire of F. G. VAN ALST, No. 140 4th-st., Williamsburg, or WRIGHT & VAN ALST, Ravenswood, L. I.

PART OF A PLEASANT HOUSE TO RENT—In 22d-st., west of Broadway, consisting of two large parlors and four bedrooms and basement, with pantries attached. House furnished with all modern conveniences. Possession immediately. Address B., box No. 1,068 Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A basement, first floor and bed rooms of the house No. 264 West 18th-st. Gas, bath and range.

TWO-STORY HOUSE.—No. 27 Vestry-st., in thorough repair, with immediate possession, fitted for two families. Inquire at No. 11½ Vandam-st.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 33 by 100, 30 windows each. Inquire at the hat factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., N. Y.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 480 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y. Board and Tuition $112 a year. Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 15. 18 Teachers. Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments were practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees: Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President. J. W. C. Leveridge, Sec. E. D. Brown, Treas. Joseph Hoxie, D. B. Keeler, Benj. W. Clapp, Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., Samuel Milbank, Jas. B. Holmes, Geo. M. Clearman, Wm. K. Hinman, James Horn, John Gray, Samuel Raynor.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 51 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9. Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Remsen, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Watts-st.

EDUCATION.—A. HEGEMAN, having taken the Rooms No. 166 Fulton-st., recently occupied by Mr. Alby, will open a Select School for instruction in all the branches of a finished English education on the first MONDAY of September next. Terms made known on application at the School Rooms, or at the Auction Rooms of *JOSEPH HEGEMAN, corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts.*

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADSURY, Hudson, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, ORANGE Co., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 2d. This school is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $150 per year. Music and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison park—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages,) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 150 West 24th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

A RECENT GRADUATE—Of a New-England College, who can give the most satisfactory references, wishes to take charge of an academy or teach in a private family. French and German taught, if desired. Location immaterial. Address, for a few days, TEACHER, Box No. 141, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL.—Will resume its duties at No. 61 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—E. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small family about leaving the City, would like to dispose of their household furniture, which is nearly new, having been used but a few months. To a person going to housekeeping a great bargain is offered. Address W. W., *Times* office.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant suites as low as $25, at the manufactory, No. [illegible] Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods carefully boxed to go a distance.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail. WARREN WARD No. 33 Canal-st.

MEDICAL.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA. THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE. For purifying the blood and promoting a regular and healthy action of the stomach and bowels. Longevity, health and physical enjoyment result from its operation. Prepared and sold by A. B. and D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail in a cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to [illegible] P. M.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] TRIESEMAR.—[illegible] Sold by DR. H. J. BARROW, [illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 2 [illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 3 [illegible]

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge [illegible] of DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. [illegible] *Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M.* and from 4 till 8. No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without causing the slightest pain. Monsieur LEVI, No. 60 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, [illegible] be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 9 to 6 o'clock, at No. 23 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS. *From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.* Je certifie que M. Levi [illegible] habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. *From James Baker, Esq.* I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me [illegible] of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, which had annoyed me for many years. I walk at present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public. JAMES BAKER, New-York, March 24, 1856. No. 23 East 17th-st. *From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.* Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain. ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D. No. 8 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 8, 1852. *From H. J. Felton, Esq.* Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain. H. J. FELTON, No. 4 [illegible] PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1856. In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession, (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank,) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 23 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

DR. WARD [illegible] OFFERS A reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity [illegible]

SURE CURE—The Great Remedy, Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. [illegible]

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DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible]

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, [illegible] No. 15 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D. Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 9 Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 27 years in his specialty [illegible] N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. [illegible] No. 3 Division-st. [illegible] the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, [illegible] causes; in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings [illegible] Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at his residence, No. 15 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

MOTHERS AND NURSES—Should read carefully the testimony of Mrs. E. Wilmarth, which may be found in the pamphlet which accompanies Dyer's Healing Embrocation. Her long experience in sick chambers, and in the use of the various preparations of physicians, affords her facilities for judging in relation to these medicines, and her certificate in favor of the Embrocation is certainly very conclusive. The pamphlet can be obtained gratuitously at C. H. RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, BARNES & PARK'S, and CLICKENER & CO'S, and of most retailers.

JACOB A. VAN HORN'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE SYRUP—If taken in time will cure colds, coughs, asthma, headache, rheumatism, and all illnesses that produces fevers, and removes boils, ulcers, salt rheum or any impurities of the blood. Principal office No. 100 Barclay-st., New-York; also, by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

CATARRH.—Catarrh cured by a new process, never known to fail. No snuff or nostrum used. This treatment has permanently cured cases that have been pronounced incurable by our best physicians, or may be seen by calling and examining testimonials at the residence of M. WILKINSON, No. 267 West 22d-st. N. B.—A cure warranted.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., &c. Office, No. 54 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Syphilis and all private diseases, also all chronic and female diseases successfully treated. [illegible] Letter address Box No. 369 Post-Office.

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STEAMBOATS.

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

About 10 o'clock last night, a dispute occurred in [illegible] store, No. 180½ Bowery, between [illegible] Wiley and Robert Pettigrew, clerks in [illegible] store, during which Wiley drew a dirk knife and [illegible]

The wounds were nearly all inflicted upon the [illegible] part of the body, and none of them were [illegible] deep or serious, because Wiley's hands were [illegible], in a measure, by Pettigrew, during the [illegible]

Pettigrew, however, fell to the floor exhausted and covered with blood. The wounded man was [illegible] to a drug store near by, where his wounds were dressed, and pronounced not fatal.

Wiley was taken into custody and conveyed to the [illegible] Station-house. [illegible] clerk in the store where the [illegible] The cause of the dispute is [illegible] clearly known, as there are conflicting statements in reference to it.

Wiley will this morning be brought for examination before the Magistrate at the Essex Market Police Court.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN THE FIFTH WARD.

A most dastardly outrage was perpetrated in the Fifth Ward last evening. About 9 o'clock, a carman [illegible] descended from his cart, at the corner of Franklin-street and Broadway, and going in to [illegible] Saloon, called for some liquor. Being [illegible] inebriated, his request was refused. He [illegible] became so insolent that it was deemed necessary to eject him. This being done, the vicious [illegible] proceeded to his cart, and taking therefrom a [illegible] returned to the saloon with the intention, it is supposed, of smashing in the windows. Drawing his club he gave a powerful blow, which, missing [illegible] struck upon the head of a young man named [illegible], residing with his father, William C. [illegible], at No. 156 Mulberry-street.

The young man fell senseless to the sidewalk, covered with blood. The villain [illegible] on his cart and drove rapidly away. [illegible] the whole proceeding not a Fifth Ward policeman was to be found, although several persons [illegible] in pursuit of one. Several gentlemen who witnessed the outrage offered large rewards for the [illegible] of the carman, but without avail, as [illegible] of the moment no one thought or [illegible] to take the number of his cart.

The wounded man was removed to his residence, [illegible] physician was called, when it was found [illegible] was broken, and his head so severely [illegible] as to cause doubts of his recovery.

[illegible] should be stopped [illegible]

[illegible] BURGLARS—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS—A DARING LEAP.

About 3 o'clock on Thursday night, while Officer [illegible], of the Fifteenth Ward, was patroling his beat, he observed two suspicious-looking fellows [illegible] the house of Mr. Duncan, No. 3 University-place, which is at present unoccupied—Mr. Duncan and family being temporarily absent in the country. Suspecting all was not right, he procured the assistance of Officers Davis and Boorman, with [illegible] Mr. Duncan's house. On going in, [illegible] burglars were observed busily engaged at [illegible]. The thieves, on being discovered, hastily [illegible] an exit to the roof, through the [illegible] closely pursued. There they found themselves in a perplexing predicament. There was no [illegible] of escape, except by leaping a distance of [illegible] feet, to a portion of the top of Mr. [illegible] house, adjoining, which is also [illegible]. There was but little time for reflection. The fearful leap was taken—all three landing [illegible], apparently uninjured. After recovering [illegible] from the shock, they made still another leap, [illegible] brought them on the front piazza of the house. The officers had in the meantime descended from [illegible] house, and entered Mr. Boorman's [illegible] from whence they went to the piazza, and captured the burglars, who were so far disabled by [illegible] as to be unable to move hastily off. The prisoners were brought to the Station-house, [illegible] gave their names as John Gerry, W[illegible] and George Carr. They were yesterday morning brought before Justice Brennan, by whom they were committed for examination.

[illegible] ROBBERY IN A BROTHEL—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED [illegible].

[illegible], a man from Columbia County, was robbed early yesterday morning in a Fourteenth Ward brothel, of $1,000 in scrip, and $100 in cash, by a woman whose acquaintance he had made in the [illegible].

[illegible] it appears, came to this City on Thursday [illegible], and put up at the International Hotel. [illegible] About 11 o'clock the same night, he [illegible] in the street, a girl named Ann Ryan, with [illegible] he went to a house of bad repute, at the corner of Canal and Walker streets. After remaining [illegible] a few hours he discovered that he had been robbed of the amount stated. He at once repaired to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and told his story [illegible], who immediately proceeded in [illegible] of the supposed thief; and about 7 o'clock in the morning he succeeded in arresting the woman, Ann Ryan. Mr. Bennett fully identified her as the [illegible] whom he accompanied to the brothel, but [illegible] of the stolen property was found in her possession. She denied her guilt. She was brought before Justice Brennan, by whom she was committed [illegible].

This woman Ryan is a most notorious character, [illegible] well known to the police. She was sentenced to [illegible] months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary a few days since, but was released in two days after by some queer process or other known to pettifoggers. This business should be checked.

ANOTHER PROBABLE STREET MURDER.

A man named William Shaw was found at 7 o'clock yesterday morning lying in an insensible condition at the corner of Sixty-first-street and [illegible]-avenue. He was covered with blood. He had a terrible cut on the back of his head and a deep gash over the left eye. He was removed to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house, where his wounds were dressed. He died soon afterwards, while being put into a wagon to be conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. The man was intoxicated, and appearances indicated that he had been stabbed during a street brawl. The case will be investigated by the Coroner.

THE RACING AND RECKLESS STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS.

The Captain of the steamboat *Red Jacket*, and the Captains of two of the ferry boats plying to New-Brighton, were taken in custody yesterday by officers Smith and Webb, of the Lower Police Court, and brought before Justice Connolly, who held them each in the sum of $500 to appear for examination at 10 o'clock to-day, in answer to the charge of recklessness, &c., preferred against them by some citizens.

[Advertisement.]

Important Trial at the Crystal Palace.

We had the pleasure of witnessing, a few days since, an interesting test trial of various weighing [illegible] now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. The trial was confined to the relative merits of the celebrated Fairbanks scales, the scales manufactured by Duncan & Penfield, Rochester, N. Y., and a newly-patented scale manufactured at Vergennes, Vt. To test the real merits of the scales, the Committee placed upon the platform of a scale having the capacity of six tons, a weight of 3,200 pounds, and then removed the weight to various parts of the platform. With this weight on one corner of the Vergennes scale, the beam indicated 3,200 pounds. When placed on the opposite corner the beam indicated only 3,077 pounds, showing a difference of 13 pounds, and when removed to the centre of the platform, the beam showed 3,187 pounds. A request was then made that the weight be again placed on the corner first tried, which was done, and the weight the beam now indicated was 3,186 pounds, showing a difference of 8 pounds from the first trial. This variation is attributable, in part, to the [illegible] of the platform upon the bearings, which [illegible] the possibility of its giving correct weight or [illegible] with itself. The test was then applied to the Fairbanks Scale, and when the weight was placed on one corner of the platform, the beam indicated the true weight—3,200 pounds, on the second and third [illegible] the result was the same; on the fourth corner a slight variation was perceptible. So extremely delicate was the operation of Fairbanks Scale, (capacity six tons) that a quarter of a pound weight placed on any part of the platform, raised the beam. A Duncan & Penfield Scale, of 40,000 pounds capacity [illegible], and like the Vergennes Scale, it failed to give correct weight, or to agree with itself; it showed a variation of two pounds when the weight was removed from one corner to another. One of Fairbanks' small Platform Scales was then tested with United States standard weights, and although it had been in constant use for six months, it exhibited unerring accuracy. The same weights were then placed on a similar scale manufactured by Duncan & Penfield, but the result was far from satisfactory; one corner was half a pound too light, the centre half a pound too heavy, and another corner two pounds too heavy.—Correspondence.

[Advertisement.]

A Fragrant Breath.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? [illegible] Sold by Fetridge & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas Apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Co., or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co.,

Office No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. Coates & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. Woodworth & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board, E. R. Sprague, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—By a special ukase of the late Emperor of Russia, these medicines have been admitted into the public hospitals throughout the Empire. The Pills are used in the Russian army as a specific for cholera and diarrhœa, and the Ointment as the best dressing for wounds. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night another attractive programme will be presented at this Theatre. Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles" will commence the amusements. To be followed by the grand pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and conclude with the Messrs. Cony's Drama of "The Dogs of St. Bernard." These three favorite pieces, with singing and dancing, will unquestionably fill the house.

[Advertisement.]

MOSQUITOES.

☞ An antidote for the poison of these and other annoying insects has been found in the Kalliston, or Orient Water, Boston, prepared by Messrs. Jos. Burnett & Co. This preparation contains a peculiar property, which will instantly neutralize the poison and allay the inflammation caused by bites and stings of insects. For sale by C. H. Ring, A. B. & D. Sands, T. T. Green, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. Fetridge & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 38c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

The Aubin Portable Gas-Works Company—To Parties Seeking Business.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Late Explosion in Brooklyn—Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner Hanford impanneled the following Jury in the Eighth Ward Station-house yesterday afternoon:

Peter Rouget, Joseph H. Field, John Van Nostrand,
Peter Wyckoff, Joseph Wilson, J. C. Jones.

All of these gentlemen were members of the first Jury, which it will be remembered were summarily discharged.

It was not deemed necessary to exhume the bodies, and the witnesses heretofore examined.—Thomas Combs, Wm. H. Brockett, Frederick J. Harris and B. G. Wilder,—were each called and their testimony, as taken before, (heretofore published,) was read over and accepted.

The following additional testimony was then taken:

Charles Pierce, sworn—I reside at No. 288 Thirty-second-street, New-York; I am a machinist, and have been employed in the Globe Iron Works in Thirty-third-street, near Eleventh-avenue, for five years past; have been superintendent for three years past; G. B. Hartshorn & Co. are the proprietors; I recollect the construction of two boilers and an engine for B. G. Wilder & Co., of Brooklyn; I received the order from Mr. Hartshorn; they were plain cylinder boilers, about 26 or 28 feet long and 33 inches in diameter, with cast iron heads; my instructions were to make a pair of good boilers; I had nothing to do with the selection of the iron; it was furnished by Mr. Hartshorn; I examined the boilers after they were completed; I can generally tell good iron from bad iron in the plate; good iron generally looks brighter and is tougher; I don't recollect whether I examined this iron or not; I tested both boilers after they were completed by hydraulic pressure; 200 pounds pressure to the square inch is the usual test of inch boilers; don't recollect this particular instance; we don't always test boilers when they are wanted in a hurry; I don't recollect distinctly whether these boilers were tested or not; we have a hydraulic press in this factory; never knew a boiler to give out in our or any other factory under the hydraulic press; American boiler iron is the most expensive; in working the difference can be told; American iron works easier and is tougher; both kinds are used in our factory; in such boilers as Mr. Wilder's No. 4 iron is usually used; I perceive this is No. 3 iron which is a little thicker; I perceive that this iron has been red hot several times, which takes the toughness out; by having the lining of the furnace loose between the boilers it allows the fire to go above the surface of the water, which is liable to cause explosions; cast-iron heads are stronger than wrought; with a hole in the furnace lining of two feet square as this hole was situated, the boiler would not be liable to get red hot with three cocks of water, but there would likely be an explosion from the steam becoming overheated.

James McFarland, sworn—I reside in Brooklyn; I am Chief Engineer of the Union Ferry Company; have examined the pieces of boiler now shown; I have tested the iron, and am convinced that it was not burnt; my opinion is that the iron was burnt before it was put into the boiler; one piece is better than the other. The witness here produced several nails made from the iron, drawn to a point and said that if they had been burnt it could not have been drawn to a point. (Another piece shown, simply heated and bent over an anvil was badly broken.) I believe it is American iron; do not call this part of it good iron—it is not first quality in my opinion; I cannot tell what pressure it would take to explode a boiler made of such iron; should not be willing to trust myself near a boiler made of such iron, with sixty pounds of steam on, even without any neglect on the part of the Engineer.

To Jurors—I don't think that if two feet square of the lining of the furnace was out it would render the boilers more liable to explode; it would only injure the draft of the furnace; if there was a weak place in the boiler, it might have gradually given way; I think the iron must have been cracked between two of the rivets when the boiler was made; I judge from the piece shown me; this is sometimes done in making boilers; when the holes are not exactly opposite, they are pinned up, and in that way it is possible that this was cracked; boilers with steam chambers equalize the steam; I think it adds to the safety.

John J. Green, called, and his testimony taken before the former Jury was read and accepted.

Robert [illegible], sworn—I reside in Water-street, Brooklyn; I am a boiler-maker by trade, and am in charge of Mr. Wm. Burdon's boiler shop, in Pearl-street, Brooklyn; have examined the pieces shown; don't think it is the best iron; don't think it has been burnt; looks to me like the best of English iron; it is not good Pennsylvania iron; should think such iron might stand 150 pounds of steam, but think it would not be safe with more than 100 pounds.

To Jurors—Do not usually test the boilers I make.

Wm. H. [illegible], sworn—Reside at No. 107 Court-street; am a blacksmith by trade; have examined this iron with a view of testing its quality—do not think it has been burnt—a portion of one sheet of the iron is tolerably good—middling good; think it is English iron—I have worked a good deal of it; the portion is very poor—it is brittle and has no toughness. I tested the iron by working it. I have worked in iron for 20 years—don't think it could be drawn out into pointed nails if it had been burnt.

To Jurors—Can generally tell English from American iron by the looks of it—can always tell the quality of iron by cutting it.

The Coroner said that he had no more testimony to submit, and after a few remarks submitted the case to the Jury, who after consulting for an hour rendered the following

VERDICT.

That John Henry, Obadiah Welling, Jr., and Isaac Hicks came to their deaths on the 9th day of August, 1856, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., from injuries caused by the explosion of a steam boiler, which occurred on that day, in the mill factory of B. G. Wilder & Co., situated on the corner of Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street, in the city of Brooklyn. The Jury further find that the explosion resulted from the insufficiency of the material used in the construction of said boiler, which boiler was manufactured by Messrs. George Hartshorn & Co., of New-York. The Jury feel themselves called upon to express their strong censure of the too common practice of placing boilers within buildings in which a number of persons are employed.

Peter Rouget, Peter Wyckoff,
Joseph H. Field, Joseph Wilson,
John Van Nostrand, J. C. Jones.

The Jury were then discharged.

☞ The Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Association held a large and spirited meeting at their Rallying Hall, Museum Building, on Thursday evening, Theodore Tilton, Esq., presiding. Hon. J. C. Underwood, of Virginia, and C. A. Dana, of the *Tribune*, were the principal speakers. Their addresses were frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause. The meeting was enlivened with some capital songs, and closed with three cheers for the exiled Virginian, and three times three for the candidates of the Party. The young men of Brooklyn are up and doing.

NEW-JERSEY.

Meeting of the National Club.

A meeting of the National Club of Jersey City was held at Commercial Hall on Thursday evening, to advance the prospects of Fillmore and Donelson. The attendance was large. Dr. S. L. Condict, President of the Club, presided. Speeches were made by Dr. Goble, of Newark, who advocated the principles, and extolled the candidates, of the American Party; by Col. Tracy, of Louisiana, who reviewed the candidates, and by Col. Fosdick, of Kentucky.

An Outrage.

A sad case of an abduction and attempted outrage upon a young girl has transpired during the past week, and as we have learned the facts we state them. A fine-looking girl, between 16 and 17 years of age, whose family has but just moved into the City of New-York, and resides in one of the streets running parallel with the Bowery—east of it—went out on Sunday evening last, on an errand, and lost her way. In Canal-street she inquired of two young men the way to her residence. They purposely sent her the wrong way, and followed her for some distance. They then spoke to her, and told her she had better take the cars, which went in the direction of her house, and they would show her. By this means they got her up town, where they forcibly drugged her. They then took her across the Canal-street ferry to Hoboken, and while going up the walk to the Elysian Fields—she being in a wild state of mind—they made an assault upon her, which she resisted successfully, and ran into the water to escape at the risk of drowning. Another young man coming along at the time, rescued her. She was taken to the cottage in the Fields, where she remained in hysterical convulsions until Wednesday, when she was taken home. Dr. Mulford attended her almost constantly. One of the villains was arrested by Officer McDougal, and is in the Hudson County Jail. The examination in the case will take place on Wednesday next if the health of the girl will permit.

New-Jersey State Agricultural Society.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser, Aug. 15.

This Society held a meeting on their grounds in this city to-day. The Secretary read the act of incorporation passed by the last Legislature, which was accepted. It provides for the incorporation of the Society, and authorizes them to hold real and personal property not exceeding $10,000, exempt from taxation. The previous officers of the Society were re-elected, and the Society permanently organized under the act of incorporation.

The Secretary stated that he had received communications from several fire-engine companies in Newark, Trenton, Elizabeth, New York, and other places, in relation to the competition of engines, there being three classes, viz.: double deckers, piano decks, and the plain goose-neck machines. At present there was but one silver cup offered, and in consultation with the appropriate Committee it was thought best to alter the premium list, and offer three cups—one for each class. He, therefore, made a motion that the premium list be so altered, which was carried.

A motion was carried to award a premium of a silver cup, valued at $10, to the best boy rider under fifteen years of age on horseback, and three premiums—a goblet worth $15, a cup worth $10, and a diploma—be awarded to the best lady equestrian, each lady to be allowed one gentleman escort. Messrs. J. H. Halsey, J. A. Miller, J. C. Lepperts, N. Perry, and T. T. Kinney were appointed the Judges.

Mr. Theodore C. Munn will act as General Superintendent of the Fair. We are requested to state that the horse ring will not be used as a race course, but merely for the exhibition of horses and carriages. Mr. Cypher, the contractor for erecting the buildings, fences, &c., has already inclosed part of the ground, and is prosecuting his work with great rapidity.

BIRTH.

On Sunday, Aug. 10, the wife of Wm. John Cornwall, of this City, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Geo. De F. Folsom, Charles P. H. Ripley, of New-York, and Harriet J., daughter of Edward Ingersoll, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 14, Johanna D., wife of Henry E. Johnston, and daughter of the late Charles Delvecchio.

The friends of the family are very respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1,015 Broadway, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 15, Mary Jane, daughter of Wm. and Ellen Carolin, in the 11th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 66 Prince-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 15, of congestive fever, Mr. Henry Bragg, aged 54 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 547 Water-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hill for interment.

☞ Nova Scotia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 15, of effusion on the brain, John Cochran, M. D., aged 31 years, second son of George Cochran, of Killylane, County of Londonderry, Ireland.

The friends of the family, the members of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the President and Trustees of the Brooklyn City Hospital and the members of the Pathological Society of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 300 Fulton-st.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Aug. 15, Mrs. Isabella Sangster, wife of George Sangster, aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 200 Graham-av.

In South Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 14, of dysentery, James Henry, son of Charles and Harriet Bridges, aged 6 months and 14 days.

Funeral this day, (Saturday) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 62 Carroll-st.

At Bristol, Penn., on Tuesday, Aug 12, Dora Watson, only daughter of Anna E. and Albert H. Phillips, of this City, aged 17 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 15.

$1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	102	100	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
500	Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
500	Cali. State 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
5,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
13,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds	91	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
3,000	T. H. & A. 2d M	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
1,000	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
3,000	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
5	Mer. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
5	Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10	Park Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
5	Commonwealth Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
5	Bk. of St. of N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
50	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & La Cr. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Panama Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	[illegible]	150	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Canton Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Panama R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Illinois Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading R. R.	[illegible]

Friday, August 15—P. M.

There was renewed animation in the business at the Stock Exchange to-day. The sales of the Road and other shares, registered on the official list, are in the aggregate 21,000 shares, to which was added a corresponding amount of Street operations. Between the increased orders which have come in to buy Erie, New-York Central, Reading and some of the Western shares, and the speculative views of the party on the Street and in the Board against an advance in prices, the contest is growing quite interesting, and the general division of action more equalized than for some weeks past. The course of the market at the early session of the Board ruled at first in favor of higher prices, but as the business of the day progressed the sellers on contract for a decline appeared to take fresh courage, and the market in the afternoon was made to close heavy. The fluctuations in Erie were between 60 and 59¼ ₩ cent.; Reading, 86¾@⅝, cash, to 86, seller 60 days; New-York Central, 86⅛@¼ for the opening, and 86, seller 60 days; Panama steadier, at 94@93¾, cash, 94, buyer 60 days. The demand for Illinois Central Scrip increases under the English demand, and $95 was paid for the $35 scrip. The business in the Construction Bonds was at 91@91¼ ₩ cent. Some small parcels of Virginias taken at 93¼, and Missouris at 86¼ ₩ cent.

Money was in good supply to the Stock Brokers at 7 ₩ cent., at call. The difference paid between cash and 60-day bargains, at the Board, are equal to 9@12 ₩ cent. per annum, except in some of the very active road stocks, which are not superabundant for immediate delivery. The smallest differences paid are probably on Erie and New-York Central. The Discount Brokers are well employed in mercantile paper, and the rates for choice names range, as in time, 7½ to 9 ₩ cent. for choice; 9@10@11 for fair or second-grade paper. While these rates rule outside, the offerings at the leading Banks, particularly by the Importing trade, are enhanced, though the reports in this respect, to-day, are somewhat irregular.

The Exchange market for the Collins steamer, sailing to-morrow, closed ⅛@¼ down for London, as compared with the last Boston packet; bankers 109⅝ to 109¾; most of the business for ready money, was done within 109⅝, although the leading houses made settlements and drew their own bills to some extent at 109½. Commercial or Produce Exchange was made at 109@109¼. The free supply of first-class bills, bank or bankers names, creates remark in the Street, and may be taken as an indication of the course of English capital to this side. As stated yesterday, the banking letters by the last packet or two are of a very liberal tenor. Francs in fair request at 5.17½@5.15. On the North of Europe there is not much done for this steamer. The shipment of Specie will be light. We hear of $280,000, of which only about $80,000 was entered at the ship's office at the close of 'Change hour.

The operations at the Sub-Treasury to-day include the further payment of $56,500 California drafts. They are as follows:

Paid on Treasury Account	$123,077
Received on Treasury Account	208,190
Balance on Treasury Account	9,362,334
Paid for Assay Office	466
Paid on Disbursing Checks	36,869

The Stuyvesant Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable on the 21st instant. The Niagara Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 10 ₩ cent., payable on the 18th instant.

ADDITIONAL JULY TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS.

	July, 1856.	July, 1855.
Baltimore and Ohio	$417,917	$301,909
Cleveland and Columbus	102,976	89,420
Cincinnati and Indianapolis	40,426	24,332
Total 3 lines	$561,319	$415,661
17 lines yesterday	3,369,730	2,710,942
Total 20 lines	$3,931,049	$3,126,603

The increase it will be noticed is $804,446, equal to about 25¾ ₩ cent. gain on July of last year. The Baltimore and Ohio line makes a gain above the average. We subjoin a summary of the traffic on the

FOUR GREAT LINES—TEN MONTHS R. R. YEAR.

	From Oct. 1, '55, to July 31, '56.	From Oct. 1, '54, to July 31, '55.
New-York Central	$6,126,661	$5,153,712
New-York and Erie	5,152,165	4,513,167
Pennsylvania Central	4,167,605	3,008,488
Baltimore and Ohio	3,961,485	3,365,502
Total 10 months	$19,409,918	$16,081,864
Increase over last year		3,327,124

Equal to an average increase of 20¾ ₩ cent.

The Dry Goods import for this week is very heavy, reaching $4,289,506, against $2,115,641 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	4,792	$1,469,297	702	$136,045	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Cotton	3,227	630,148	345	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Silk	1,358	1,171,122	79	77,799	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Flax	1,388	306,116	262	51,096	51	6,724
Miscellaneous	958	250,217	13	2,632	6	1,894
Total	11,723	$3,819,201	1,441	$420,305	315	$244,276
		420,305				3,819,201
Total entered		$4,239,506		Total market		$4,063,477

New-York to the West through Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You published, a few days since, the programme of the Allentown Railroad Company, and should earnestly call attention to the facts it exhibits of so much interest and importance to the New-York trade. It proposes, by the construction of thirty-eight and a half miles of road, in Lehigh and Berks Counties, Pennsylvania, to complete the Air-Line Railroad from New York, by the way of the New-Jersey Central, and the other connecting links already completed, to the Commercial Cities of the Middle and Western States. It is recommended to capitalists as a legitimate Railroad enterprise, with every prospect of a remunerating business, not only from its through trade, but from the transportation of heavy mineral and agricultural products of the wealthy region through which it runs. To the dry goods and jobbing interests of New-York, it commends itself: First, as the shortest road to the West; Second, as a road but slightly obstructed by snow at any season; Third, as a part of a through road of an uniform gauge from the Hudson River to the Missouri River, on the completion of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, from Iowa City to Council Bluffs, an event not now remote. The advantages are set forth in detail in the advertisement, to which we would again refer.

But another branch of traffic which this Road would open seems to have been overlooked by the projectors, or is not brought out with the distinctness its importance demands. We allude to the transportation of live stock. The Trunk Road, of which the Allentown is a link, runs into the finest grazing counties of the West, and the cattle which it will bring on the hoof to New-York and Philadelphia must alone furnish an item not less valuable than any which is enumerated in the Circular. To save time and distance in the transportation of this description of freight, is an advantage too obvious to require more than to be mentioned, and when we reflect that more than 136 miles are saved by the new route between New-York and Cincinnati over the nearest of the routes now traveled, it is evident that the air-line road cannot fail to monopolize the live-stock transportation. Add to this the lumber, lime, slate, iron ore, and coal that must pass over the Road, and it may well be said, without reference to the transportation of passengers, that the business exists and is waiting for the completion of this work that will be more than sufficient to remunerate its stockholders from the start.

It is difficult for men who see the large natural advantages of New-York to appreciate the importance of cultivating all the artificial avenues of trade. It is by this alone, however, in view of the improvements with which science furnishes trade, that New-York can maintain her relative progress and prosperity, in competition with the more enterprising of her sister cities.

The proposed road will connect the New-Jersey Central with the Dauphin and Susquehannah. From the last report of the Board of Directors of the "Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey," for April 1, 1856, to the stockholders, the paragraph is copied which shows the importance of this connection both to that road and the business interests of New-York:

"The link of road from Allentown westward, to connect with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and thus form an air-line of uniform gauge from New-York to Pittsburgh, still remains to be completed. Important as this enterprise is to the country through which it will pass, a country rich in soil, in cultivation, in minerals, in everything but avenues to a market; to the City of New-York and the Western States, brought by this channel into more intimate connection; and to the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, which it will supply with an entirely new source of trade—it cannot be much longer delayed. Little as the public are disposed to embark in new railroad enterprises, till the results of previous investments are more certainly ascertained, the advantages of this link are so obvious to all concerned, and especially to the business classes of New-York, that there can be little hesitation in furnishing the comparatively small amount required for its construction."

Cotton Circular.

Per Atlantic.] New-York, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1856.

The operations in our staple for the month have been unusually light. Until the week just past, prices have been firmly maintained, at fully half a cent beyond the views of exporters, with a very small inquiry from our own spinners. The majority of holders have been indifferent about selling, believing that buyers must soon come to them, and that prices would then advance. Such has not been the case. The sales this week have amounted to as much as the three preceding ones, and at rates fully ½c. lower on all styles below middling fair. This is in a measure owing to an increased inquiry for money, and to a discovery that we have probably fifty ₩ cent. more stock in the City than we have generally estimated it at. The *Canada's* advices to 2d instant were received early on Tuesday morning, and the letter mail on Thursday. These accounts, fully confirmatory of those immediately preceding, and advising sales of 80,000 bales at hardening rates, with a better market at Manchester, and very favorable change in the prospects of the next harvest, have not strengthened our market. The sales for the month have averaged 450 bales daily, except the past week, which we estimate at 1,200 bales daily, nearly all of which has been taken by the home trade. We regard the market as closing steady, at our renewed quotations, with an increased supply on sale.

Low rivers have prevented the delivery of the residue of the crop in the New-Orleans section, which we estimate at 75,000 to 100,000 bales. In other districts, the country is represented as bare as it is usually. The growing crop is certainly flattering for a heavy yield, and as a greater breadth of ground has been planted than before, we see no cause to apprehend a crop under the figures shown by the present one, although in this we have included the Cotton grown in 1855, and detained by low water in 1855, which is generally estimated at 200,000 bales. Picking is progressing in Texas and Louisiana, and partially in other districts; but, owing to want of navigation, the southwestern ports will be late in receiving bales available for shipping. Your obedient servants,

T. J. STEWART & CO.

Land Warrants.

From the Washington Star.

The bill pending before Congress to make land warrants receivable for the reserved sections on railroad grants and at public sales, intended to enhance the value of warrants, was defeated in the House on the day before yesterday by a large majority, and dealers having no hope of an improvement in prices are now throwing their stock on the market; and as prices are reported below $1 ₩ acre in the Northwestern States, the demand being light, with an increased supply, the market must give way, until they reach a point that will induce capitalists to purchase; when it may settle down to about 85@90 cents ₩ acre. By the 1st January next it is supposed that the lands in Kansas and Nebraska will be brought into market, and the issue having greatly fallen off by that time, better prices may be obtained, and warrants may go above $1 ₩ acre.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Friday, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request and are firm at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,500 lbs. American Yellow have transpired since our last at 29c.@29½c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Unchanged in demand and value.

COFFEE—Pending an auction sale of Rio announced for the 22d inst. the trade is devoid of animation, though prices continue quite firm. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Rio, at 9½c.@11¼c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Inactive, yet steady.

COTTON—The demand is very moderate and prices are still somewhat unsettled. Small sales only were reported, to-day. The annexed list represents all the varieties now procurable or inquired for here:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	10	10	10	10¼
Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11¾
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for State and Western Flour continues active and buoyant, with rather light arrivals, and an increasing demand for home use, and a moderate inquiry for export. The sales since our last reach about 11,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 [illegible] @ 5 75
Ordinary State	5 75 @ 5 90
Straight State	5 90 @ 6 00
Favorite and Extra State	6 00 @ 6 30
Common to Good Michigan	5 90 @ 6 20
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 95 @ 6 25
Common to Good Ohio	5 90 @ 6 45
Fancy Michigan	6 [illegible] @ 6 [illegible]
Fancy Ohio	6 [illegible] @ 6 [illegible]
Extra Michigan	6 60 @ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 35 @ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 40 @ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 35 @ 6 60
Extra Genesee	6 65 @ 10 00
Extra Missouri	6 50 @ 9 00

Canadian is doing better, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 850 bbls. ordinary to best Extra, mostly at $6@$7 00 ₩ bbl. Southern is abundant and prices of nearly all qualities are declining. The general inquiry is pretty active. The sales since our last comprise about 1,500 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 25@$8 50 and $10 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, $3@$4 87½ for Fine and Superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in better supply, and slack request, at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4@$4 12½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, continues in lively request at rising prices. The sales since our last reach about 82,000 bushels, including fair Canadian White at $1 56; very inferior Western Red at $1 20@$1 25; fair to choice Southern White at $1 50@$1 68; and good to prime do. Red at $1 48 @$1 55 ₩ bushel. Most of the stock of Wheat here is of inferior or undesirable quality, and finds but little favor with buyers, who seek only for good and prime lots. These being very full rates, but other kinds are depressed and languid. It is stated in the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* that the Central Dépôt in that city is entirely filled with Wheat, and that there are now standing upon the tracks and sidelings three long trains waiting for room to be unloaded. On Saturday last four freight trains were received in Richmond over that road, bringing between fifteen and twenty thousand bushels of Wheat. The millers cannot receive the Wheat as fast as it is coming to market, and it has declined in price from 10c. to 15c. ₩ bushel in consequence, and it is thought it will decline still more if the farmers continue to force it into the market. Rye is in very light supply and demand, chiefly at 85c.@86c. for prime, ₩ bushel. 5,000 bushels unsound were taken at 65c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and now worth from 42c.@45c. for Ohio and Lake; 42c.@44c. for Canadian; 42c.@44c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey, and 35c.@38c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn is less active, parties disagreeing about prices. The sales reported since our last comprise about 83,000 bushels, at 57c.@60c. for unsound, heated and damp; 61c.@63c. for common to prime Mixed; 64c.@66c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 68c.@70c. for common to very choice Southern White, ₩ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand, but is infirm, sales having transpired since our last of only about 750 bbls., in lots, at $19 50@$19 62½ for Mess, and $17 75@$18 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 9½c. for Hams, and 8½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices, ranging from 10¾c.@12c. ₩ lb. Lard is and salable advancing. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 500 bbls. fair to Prime, closing at 12¾c.@13c., mostly at 12¾c.@13c. ₩ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed; the sales since our last consist of 600 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $9 75@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to very good State; 23c.@27c. for prime to very choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were 150 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are not in fair demand, but are freely offered and are not very firm. The sales since our last comprise about 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9c.@9c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Is dull and heavy, as before quoted.

TEAS—Are more inquired for, and are bringing very full prices. The Fall trade is apt to prove very extensive and satisfactory. The country is in an unusually prosperous condition, and to our people tea is a necessary article under such circumstances. It has been remarked that although the United States has but little over twenty-six millions of inhabitants, ten millions less than France, and nine millions less than the German Zollverein, still in the tea trade with Southern Asia, it outdoes those more populous countries of civilized Europe. In the year 1851, England carried 63,100,000 lbs. of Tea from China to Europe, and 9,384,000 lbs. to India and Australia. The United States exported from China 34,367,000 lbs.; Holland, 2,660,000 lbs.; and other nations 2,000,000 lbs., while Russia carried 24,000,000 lbs. by land. According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1854-5, 25,[illegible] lbs. of Tea were brought to the United States ports, as follows:

From the Dutch East Indies	[illegible]
From the British East Indies	[illegible]
From the Philippine Islands	[illegible]
From China	[illegible]

The wholesale value of this amount was estimated [illegible]

at $7,000,000. Besides this amount, nearly 11,000,000 lbs. were carried in United States bottoms from China to foreign ports. Only 556 lbs. were imported from the United States. This country, therefore, itself consumed the small amount of 19,[illegible] lbs.

WHISKEY—Only 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers, to-day, at 34c.@35½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued pretty brisk and firm. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16 ₩ lb.; Flour, 1s. [illegible] bbl.; Grain, [illegible] in bulk and bags, ₩ bushel; Resin, 1s. [illegible] ₩ bbl.; [illegible] ₩ ton, and Heavy Goods, [illegible] ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Friday, July [illegible] P. M.

Flour quiet—Sales 200 bbls. at [illegible] for Choice to Extra Michigan and Ohio. Wheat and firm—Sales 5,000 bushels White Illinois at [illegible]. Corn steady—Sales 4,000 bushels at [illegible]. Whisky [illegible]. Canal Freights dull—Corn 7[illegible] and Wheat [illegible] to New-York. Receipts [illegible] 3,191 bbls. Flour; 5,515 bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn. Canal Exports—15,[illegible] bushels Wheat; 61,984 bushels Corn; 7,[illegible] bushels Oats.

Buffalo, Friday, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

Flour quiet. Sales 500 barrels at [illegible] for choice Michigan and Indiana, and at [illegible] for extra Ohio. Wheat in demand and [illegible]. Sales 11,000 bushels at [illegible] for white Illinois, including a parcel of red do. on private terms. Corn [illegible]. Sales 25,000 bushels at [illegible], closing at the latter. Whisky [illegible]. Oats firm. Canal Freights lower, [illegible] for Corn, and [illegible] for Wheat, to New-York. Receipts for the last twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day—[illegible] barrels Flour; 15,964 bushels Wheat; 15,[illegible] bushels Corn. Canal Exports—8,700 bushels Wheat; 61,[illegible] bushels Corn; 7,149 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Friday, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

Flour dull and stock light. Wheat dull and scarce. Sales 4,[illegible] bushels at $1 [illegible] for new white Ohio, and $1 [illegible] for old white Michigan. Canal Freights—Unchanged. Lake Imports [illegible] bbls. Flour; 31,241 bushels Wheat; 21,[illegible] bushels Corn. Canal Exports—[illegible] bushels Wheat; 31,[illegible] bushels Corn; 3,[illegible] bushels Oats. During the six days ending the 15th inst., [illegible] bushels Wheat, and 185,000 bushels Corn, have been shipped from Chicago for Oswego.

Albany, Friday, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

Wheat—Sales 500 bushels White Western at $1 [illegible]. Corn—[illegible] and [illegible] for Western Mixed; sales 10,000 bushels. [illegible] for Ohio; sales 7,000 bushels. Barley—Sales [illegible] bushels Jefferson County New, at $1 [illegible]. Whisky—36½c.

Chicago, Friday, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

Wheat—Prices are a trifle higher. [illegible] 80,000 bushels. Shipments to Buffalo—[illegible] bushels. Corn advanced [illegible] and market firm, with an upward tendency. Sales at [illegible]. Shipments to-day, 49,000 bushels. Shipments to Buffalo—[illegible] bushels. Pork—Market firm.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Friday—First Board—[illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

Sun rises	5 13	Sun sets	[illegible]
Sandy Hook	[illegible]	Gov. Island	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, AUG. 15.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

SAILED—Ship [illegible], for New-Orleans.

WIND—During the day, W. N. W.

Below.

Brig [illegible], from Vera Cruz, to Hargous Bros.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. Mail steamship George Law was this morning taken on the Balance Dock for repairs. She is to have copper stripes, be recaulked and newly coppered. Her machinery and boilers have also had a thorough overhauling.

Spoken, &c.

July 26, lat. [illegible], brig Mary G. [illegible], from Aspinwall for New-York.

Aug. 5, lat. 31, lon. 75, brig Princess, from ——— for Jamaica, 7 days out.

Aug. 11, 25 miles E. of Sandy Hook, ship [illegible] for Liverpool.—(By steamship [illegible].)

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]